

Maclean's

OLIVIER:
AN ESSAY BY
ROBERTSON DAVIES

ROYAL REVENGE

THE YORKS BATTLE THE CRITICS



Andrew And Sarah
Last Week
In Charlottetown



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The all-new Mazda Miata. Under \$18,500.*

The affordable sports car is back.

Just when you thought you'd never see the day you could afford the fun of a true sports car, along comes Mazda Miata. A unique car for the 90's, created for one thing only—the pure love of driving. If it's been a while since you experienced anything like that, Mazda Miata will bring back the feeling.

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Its front engine/rear drive design produces the ideal 50/50 weight distribution for classic sports car dynamics. Throttle response is fast and positive. The spunky 1.6 litre DOHC 16-valve engine is multi-port fuel injected. A short-throw 5-speed overdrive transmission is sure to please any quick-change artist. The suspension is sports-car firm, 4-wheel double wishbone design. An aluminum Power Plant Frame, usually found only on far more expensive sports cars, integrates engine, transmission and drive train into one single, strong unit that practically eliminates chassis flex, enhances performance.

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Maclean's

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COVER

ROYAL REVENGE

When Andrew, the Duke of York, and his duchess, Sarah, began their 13-day Canadian tour in Charlotte-town last week, their advance billing in the British press was that the trip involved an attempt to polish the couple's tarnished image because of their immoral behavior. Indeed, the duke and duchess swiftly demonstrated that they had entered into the traditional role of royal visitors.

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WORLD

WOOLING THE EAST

On visits to Poland and Hungary to encourage democratization and economic reforms, U.S. President George Bush received a warm welcome. He was high marks for rhetoric in Warsaw and Budapest, but his offers of massive American economic assistance disappointed his hosts.

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THEATRE

A GIANT OF THE STAGE

In an appreciation of Laurence Olivier, who died last week, award-winning playwright Robertson Davies compares the actor to John Gielgud and Ralph Richardson. But Davies, who has a long association with the theatre, adds that "Olivier must be accounted the greatest because his range was greatest."

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OPENING NOTES

Diana upgrades her smile, the RCMP studies some counterfeit loons, and Moscow gets some U.S. aid

HOLDING THE HOT SEAT

After Ralph Klein was a seat in the Alberta legislature last March, Calgary city council members unanimously chose alderman Donald Hartman, a 50-year veteran of council, to serve as interim mayor until October. But Hartman has had a rough ride in the mayor's chair. Last week, in the latest of several confrontations with the press, Hartman accused Calgary Herald reporter Robert Serby of harassing him—and warned Serby that he was under surveillance. Said Hartman: "I have people watching you." And Hartman's controversial acts as mayor—among them seemingly taking sides in the abortion issue by proclaiming Right-to-Life Week last month—have prompted the city's 11 aldermen to consider rescinding his appointment. As a result, critics, including the Herald, have concluded that Hartman is not fit for the top municipal job. Said the newspaper in a July 12 editorial: "Hartman should save himself the time, money and mortification and not run for mayor in October." The honeymoon is clearly over.

Hartman and his wife, Peggy, a brief honeymoon as mayor



STANLEY HARTMAN

Close scrutiny of a princess's smile

When Diana, Princess of Wales, checked into a London hospital last April, spokesmen for the Royal Family announced that she had done so in order to have her wisdom teeth removed. But later days after she left the hospital, Diana showed no signs of post-surgery pain as she attended a charity event—where she easily consumed a three-course lunch that ranged from smoked salmon to a soufflé. Several literary critics, a comedian who sat near Diana during that meal: "The princess looked wonderful, as if she had not had an operation." Added the wife of novelist and former Tory MP



Diana: a hearty lunch after a visit to hospital

Judith Acker: "When Jeffrey had his wisdom teeth out, he looked like a rabbit with orange fat a week." Now, Buckingham Palace readers say precisely that it was a growing concern among health experts about mercury poisoning that prompted Diana to enter

the hospital last spring—to receive post-lunch replacement for dental fillings containing mercury. Indeed, British doctors used mercury compounds to fill 37 million dental cavities last year—statistics that tell us we swallow from ordinary fillings

SOVIET FACTS IN U.S. FILES

With 35 million volumes, Moscow's Lenin State Library has the world's largest collection of books. Still, the institution's antiquated card catalogue system often forces library users to endure lengthy delays before staff members locate a requested book. As a result, library officials recently chose a U.S. company—Virginia Tech Library Systems—to place the institution's catalogue cards on computer. That makes two Virginia-based companies with an interest in Soviet information: the Central Intelligence Agency has its headquarters in Langley.



Del Zotto, Starr: 70 guests and a low-key event after last year's lavish party

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE FOR A LIBERAL

Last year, Toronto developer Elvin Del Zotto celebrated his 54th birthday by throwing 150 guests \$1,300 each to attend a lavish party that doubled as a fund-raising event for the federal Liberals. Del Zotto is the president of the party's Ontario wing, and the Cdn. needed about \$300,000 from that after. During the past year, however, Ontario's former David Peterson's Liberal administration has confronted a scandal that has entangled Del Zotto. It raised questions

about more than \$150,000 that Liberal fund-raiser Patricia Starr promised to provide and instead paid out from a registered charity. Starr—who has links to Del Zotto and Tridel Enterprises Inc., his guest list made a surprise—made these campaign contributions from funds that she controlled. In any case, Del Zotto's 54th birthday celebration last week was a low-key affair as 70 people attended a dinner party in his home. Starr was not in the guest list.



Radice: an awesome likeness in a TV beer ad

Name-dropping games

A beer ad that parodies the instant epitaphs of television football games has generated charges of unfairness against agency's Toronto ad agency. The commercial, which Rick McCall, Silver Canada Ltd. created for Labatt Brewery's Blue label, shows two men choosing their way through a barroom crowd toward a woman. Only one manages to meet her, however—and two supposed analysts use on-screen diagrams to illustrate how the winner's friends block his way. One commentator says up that measure by saying what sounds like "Radice was crushed." But that reference drew a complaint to the agency from Richard Radice—who worked as a creative director on the Labatt account until he left Skali last year. According to Radice, the agency "used my name without first obtaining my permission." Skali officials mutually announced that they had used a neutral name—Radice—simply because it sounded like a football player's name. But when Radice said that he might seek an injunction to stop the ad, the agency altered the sound track. Now, the revamped spot refers to Martin being crushed. Gene Radice, a teacher—on a reply.

Counterfeit hard cash

Canada's \$1 coin has a modest value—but that factor has helped some counterfeiters make money from false loons. RCMP spokesmen say that they have found only small numbers of counterfeit loons to date—including eight cruise coins that were recently turned in by officials at the Montreal Transit Commission. Ronald Segawa, an Ottawa-based forensic scientist, said that the fakes were lighter than real loons. He added that the cause—which also work in some vending machines—had passed by road because "typically really took a look at them." It pays to be a bird watcher.

THE CASE OF THE MISSING MASCOTS

For the 4,000 performers who took part in the June 3 ceremony, the inauguration of Toronto's \$133-million SkyDome was a disappointing experience: stadium operators opened the retractable roof despite a downpour. To make up for that setback, SkyDome officials threw a June 30 party at the stadium—where they planned to give each performer a replica of Dome, the SkyDome's turtle mascot. But, shortly before that event, the officials learned that thousands of the tiny toys, which retail for \$24.75 each, were missing. As rumors of the theft swept through SkyDome's offices, employees searched for the mascots—and eventually found that shippers had mistakenly dumped the Domes in an unmarked storage room. Case closed.

A BREAK FROM THE UNUSUAL

He has a reputation as the movie world's king of unsettling plot lines and gross-out special effects. But Toronto-based producer David Cronenberg says that he sometimes gets the urge to do something a little less horrific. "To that end, Cronenberg—best known for such offbeat thrillers as *Dead Ringers*—has signed up

with The Partners' Film Co. Ltd. of Toronto to direct a series of television miniseries. Cronenberg, known as the lord of Vancouver-based director Philip Barlow, when Partners hired last year to make ads for



Cronenberg: worth the cost

Ontario Hydro. And although Cronenberg has his fair share of bleeding, will be \$100,000. Partners' president Donald McLennan said that the director was worth that cost. "You could argue that most commercials are weird, as much as Cronenberg will be right at home."



GOOD TIMES. CALL FOR THE CAPTAIN.



CAPTAIN MORGAN RUMS

ANOTHER VIEW



No news, please, summer is here

BY CHARLES GORDON

This being the summer, we will not be hearing of Parliament for awhile. There will be no new outcries, no vilifications of moulted leaders back and forth across the Commons floor. Outcries will not be completely absent: human nature and political life being what they are, new cases will be cropping up every day that there will be no Parliament in which to yell about them, which will demand their urgent treatment. There will be no new taxes, at least not so far as we can see. Parliament is on a holiday.

Politics, however, are holiday. Politics goes on, helped by the fact that the political reporters, editors, producers and news executives who comprise the News Machine are not on a holiday—at least not all of them are. Despite the absence of Parliament, despite a lack of ratings on the floor of the House, there are still pages and minutes to fill. Newspapers, radio and television do not go on a holiday.

It is too bad that they don't. People like to think about general news and their tax and their garden or their cottage at this time of year. They like to think about why the city has erupted out, and how nice it is that it has. They like to think about the cool nights, when cool nights are there to be thought about. They don't like to think about politics, which they associate with the season of work. They would like newspapers and television and radio to go on a holiday, perhaps leaving the weathermen, plus the folks who do the baseball games.

The downside is that the beaches and campgrounds of the nation would be full of vacationing newspapers, radio and television stations, which would not be a pretty sight. What's black and white and red all over? Right. A newspaper with a vacation.

Since the News Machine does not go on vacation, politics continues to happen. Even if there is no news, so news is probably the wrong word. It is not that news is so scarce and whether it's so hot that time as it

Newspapers, television and radio should go on holiday in the summer, leaving the weatherman and the folks who do the baseball games

was the last time it was this hot.

This being the summer and Parliament having gone away, the thing the News Machine will be covering is leadership races. Fortunately, there are two, the New Democratic Party's, seems to be under way: so far so good. There will be a convention in November, so my guess is somebody is going to be standing, and there will be great bursts of excitement filling the newspapers and the airwaves.

However, it should be clear by now that not just anybody getting a trough to come great, or even small, bursts of excitement. The News Machine does not waste time and space on people it considers not interesting. Unfortunately, that includes every person who has declared an interest in the next leadership so far. The result is that the people of Canada know hardly anything about the candidates because the News Machine has decided they are not worth the public's time.

It's an unfortunate decision. They are long, loving people who have put their political firms on the line. They probably have ideas about the economy, the Constitution, South Africa, free trade, abortion, the CIO, the CFT and the other great issues of our time. But we will have a difficult time learning what they are

What we know is that they have no chance to win because the News Machine tells us that. Not a one of them stands a chance in an election against Liberals and Conservatives, and so it is one of them, when you get right down to it, stands a chance to win the leadership convention. This could make the leadership convention extremely interesting, and if the News Machine is not interested in covering a political convention that is not very, perhaps the people from the Commons look on.

When media critics like myself of whom am in the media speak of "horse race coverage," that's what they mean, that the News Machine is more interested in who is going to win than in what the winner will do after winning. Translated that is, say, Steven Leves, one of the more leadership candidates, and you have a good idea of what Langdon's reputation is where he stands with Quebec delegates, writers and poets, but you have no idea where he stands on facts or much like Langdon, in fact, was allowed by the News Machine to get away with saying, when announcing his candidacy, that he had strong views on much like but would not, for the moment, reveal what they were. (Eventually, almost three weeks later, he did say what he supposed the secret.)

Now, if Steven Leves were Stephen Lewis, it would be a different story. The News Machine so desperately wants Lewis to run that he would do almost anything more coverage than all the statesmen, put together, of all those who are already in the race. Each detail is subjected to detailed analysis of whether it is a more categorical denial than the previous one, which was considered slightly more open to interpretation than the one before.

This being summer, there is time for that. But there is also time to take a look at some of the new Stephen Lewis people who are in the race, and perhaps find that one of them has something interesting to say, not on whether he or she will win but on issues. Stranger things have happened.

The New York, for example, has a long history of trying to do something halfway attractive in Quebec and failing, while making progress in English-speaking Canada for its trouble. One of the candidates might have something interesting to say about that, if anybody could stop waiting for Stephen Lewis to get out of elections long enough to find out. An occasional statement in an interview might spark some public interest and then—gosh be!—there would be a horse race and everybody would be right at home.

The other race is being run by the Liberals, but it is being run so slowly that the main attraction is as whether it will win the 20th century when the new leader is chosen. It is like a race between the tortoise and the hare, only with no hare. However, it can be tedious about this long summer. A worthwhile project would be for someone to locate John Chretien and find out what he thinks about anything that he does, then for Paul Martin Jr. and simply see who might be running. Heaven knows there is enough time left after that to write about who's winning.

Charles Gordon is a columnist with The Ottawa Citizen.

THE LOOKING-GLASS TRADE

CANADA'S SPY-CATCHERS OVERCOME A ROUGH START TO WIN RESPECT IN A SECRET WORLD

His office on the third floor of a nondescript building in downtown Ottawa is cluttered with souvenirs from a 25-year career in the foreign service. Scattered among the knickknacks are photographs from Timoristan Square in Beijing, a West German tourist guide's cap and a coffee mug bearing the insignia of the KGB, the Soviet secret police and espionage agency that Rex Morden's office also contains several framed references to his current duties as a top intelligence official. On a wall next to his desk is a collection of framed editorial cartoons satirizing the activities of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), the five-year-old counterespionage agency that he heads. As Morden acknowledges, CSIS's early record was blemished by complaints of poor management, leading with the RCMP and investigative bumbling. "The organization was having trouble getting its act together," he notes.

"But I think the blemish is behind us. Things could still be better, but they are moving in the right direction."

By and large, top experts in the field of security and intelligence appear to agree that CSIS's performance has improved. Senior offi-

cials in several foreign intelligence agencies told Morden's old CSIS has won acceptance in Western security circles. Observed the head of one Northern European secret service: "The Canadians are less inclined to be caught unaware by a new development" than some other nations. And in a paper in the July issue of the British journal *Intelligence and National Security*, Peter Gill, a lecturer at Liverpool Polytechnic's School of Social Sciences in England, writes that Canada's creation of an independent watchdog agency to oversee the activities of CSIS has been effective in enhancing the agency to give up internal practices that brought it early criticism, most notably the surveillance of two wide a range of Canadian groups and individuals.

Still, CSIS established in 1984 to replace the decrepit Security Service of the RCMP, continues to be dogged by doubts about its relationship with the Ministry. Last January, the

roy to develop an intelligence-gathering capability," said Jean-Jacques Bies, a former Liberal advisor who is now a member of the Security and Intelligence Review Committee that oversees CSIS. "Obviously, it is an issue that needs to be addressed again. It seems that the RCMP has a rather high opinion of itself."

The subject is certain to be a central focus of a five-year review of CSIS by a special all-party committee of MPs, originally scheduled to begin this week but now likely to start work in September. That review will also examine lingering complaints from civil libertarians that CSIS still carries its surveillance net too widely, as well as other suggestions that, if anything, the agency needs more power rather than less.

When the counterespionage intensity, however, CSIS appears to have won its spurs. British Conservative MP Rupert Allason, who has written several books on security and intelligence under the pen name Nigel West, told Morden's that CSIS representatives have been accepted on the highly secret Western intelligence exchange panel known by the acronym COMINT for its membership of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Britain. The panel analyzes the movements of hostile secret agents around the globe and, notes Allason, "it's like a private club that individuals are put in for. A single blackball from any country will prevent someone from joining."

Despite three successes, at least CSIS remains haunted by its origins as the civilian replacement for the RCMP's former Security Service, and signs of rivalry and mutual suspicion between the two agencies persist. Some Montreal anti-exposure movement on a RCMP watchdog CSIS report on a Montreal-based RCMP spokesman last week. "It seems that the government said, 'We cannot trust the government with that much power.'" At the same time, experts say that the two agencies have often been reluctant to cooperate with each other as watchdogs. Said Peter Russell, a political scientist at the University of Toronto who served as research director to the McDonald Commission report on a RCMP watchdog CSIS report on a Montreal-based RCMP spokesman last week. "It seems that the government said, 'We cannot trust the government with that much power.'" At the same time, experts say that the two agencies have often been reluctant to cooperate with each other as watchdogs. Said Peter Russell, a political scientist at the University of Toronto who served as research director to the McDonald Commission report on a RCMP watchdog CSIS report on a Montreal-based RCMP spokesman last week. "It seems that the government said, 'We cannot trust the government with that much power.'" At the same time, experts say that the two agencies have often been reluctant to cooperate with each other as watchdogs.

RCMP formed a new branch called the National Security Investigative Directorate, raising questions about whether the Ministry was trying to return to the surveillance field, a responsibility ceded to CSIS. "We have been concerned in the past that the RCMP might



Morden within the counterespionage fraternity, CSIS appears to have won its spurs

changes of command to oversee a visiting Indian cabinet minister in 1986. But the charges were stayed after the agency acknowledged that it had included misleading information as an effort used to obtain a British Consilium for the visiting. The spread over that case led to the resignation of the agency's first director, Thomas D'Elroy Finn, and his replacement in September, 1987, by Morden, 46, a long-time foreign diplomat with a reputation for effectiveness.

Observers say that CSIS's role in the Anand affair was also a factor in the establishment of the RCMP's new security directorate. The six-month-old directorate, according to RCMP Commissioner Norman Bishart, is responsible for supervising security and intelligence when there is evidence of criminal activity. Publicly, at least, both the RCMP and CSIS deny that the two agencies will share in each other's areas of responsibility. And Bishart noted that a CSIS liaison officer, based at RCMP headquarters in Ottawa, will be able to monitor the force's activities. Said Bishart: "That CSIS person who works with us has complete access to all the information that we gather, and he will decide whether or not it is of interest to CSIS."

For his part, Morden acknowledged that "there were a lot of rocky periods in the beginning," between the two bodies. But, he told Morden's, "I have had strong support from the RCMP."

Finn's departure and his replacement by

Morden signalled other changes in the agency. A counterintelligence branch—criticized for targeting ordinary Canadians with only mildly disturbing political views—was scrapped. The agency has recruited more civilians—especially women and francophones—and reduced the number of civil servants from 1,800 employees who are almost all of the old civil Service. Some to about 40 per cent from 60 per cent. At the same time, notes Morden, the government has substantially increased CSIS's funding.

"When I arrived, we were severely underfunded," he said. "We were being asked to do a job without the proper tools of the trade." According to the government's own figures, the CSIS budget for the 1989-1990 fiscal year is \$128 million, compared with \$116 million in 1988-1989. But Morden told Morden's that, in each of the past two years, the federal Cabinet has also approved additional secret costs unknown for "special projects."

Still, some observers complain that the agency still has too much power to swoop into the lives of law-abiding Canadians. As the law stands, and Alan Borovoy of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, can open an individual's mail, telephone books and search his house if it suspects him of what are called "activities in support of acts of violence to achieve a political objective" in Canada or abroad. "In other words, we could be talking about someone raising money for the Contras in Nicaragua," said Borovoy, who believes CSIS

has house if it suspects him of what are called "activities in support of acts of violence to achieve a political objective" in Canada or abroad. "In other words, we could be talking about someone raising money for the Contras in Nicaragua," said Borovoy, who believes CSIS

National Notes

THUMBS DOWN

Almost two-thirds of the 37,500 members of the British Columbia Nurses' Union, who have been involved in a bitter labor dispute since last May, rejected their leadership's recommendation and voted against a tentative contract offer that would have increased their wages by 28.5 per cent over three years. In Quebec, leaders of unionized nurses who have also rejected an agreement in principle with the provincial government were to meet this week to discuss their strategy in a continuing fight for higher wages.

A CALL FOR MERCY

The Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops contacted Roman Catholics to turn to their faith for "compassion and understanding" in dealing with reports of sexual abuse in the clergy. But the bishops urged as one measure to discourage sexual abuse and did not commit the bishops to support the government's policy of inquiry for priests.

CHRISTIAN'S STRENGTH

According to a Gallup Canada poll, the Liberal party led by Jean Chretien would attract 45 per cent of the popular vote in a general election. The poll, which surveyed 1,024 people, said that the Conservatives would get 30 per cent of the vote and the New Democrats 21. In last November's election, the Tories drew 43 per cent of the popular vote, the Liberals 32 per cent and the new 20 per cent.

STORM MIAMIANS

A British Columbia Supreme Court judge ordered four first-time anti-abortion protesters jailed immediately for up to six months for breaching an injunction prohibiting them from blocking access to Vancouver's Emoryway's Health Centre. Previously, first-time demonstrators at the centre—British Columbia's only private abortion clinic—had incurred suspended sentences.

DEATH IN A GANG FIGHT

A 16-year-old youth died repeatedly as an apparent gang fight in a Montreal subway station was the third person to be killed on the city's public transportation system this year.

COUNTING THE COSTS

The federal government estimated the cost of cleaning up the west coast of Vancouver Island after an oil spill off Washington state last December at \$4.5 million to \$5 million. Five barges and three ships took part in the cleanup.



Staffers supporting the case for increasing the agency's power

recreate about once a year on civil liberties. "There is no justification whatsoever for powers that broad."

But his criticisms meet with little sympathy from Marlin. He noted that the agency has destroyed more than 120,000 of the 500,000 files on individual Canadians that it inherited from the RCMP. "If I had my druthers, I would drop the whole damn book as it is and start to get rid of them," he added. "But, if I did that, my friends at the public services would be over here with a torch mob. The files have to be gone through bit by bit to see what is worth saving."

Some observers maintain that constitutionally, section 81 actually needs a few additional powers—in Canada clearly defined areas—in as well as still more money, to do its job effectively. David Stoddard, chairman of the Canadian Association for Security and Intelligence Studies, for one, told Maclean that he agreed with the review committee's recommendations that Ottawa should give Marlin the right to issue warrants for searches and wiretaps in emergencies rather than oblige the agency to apply to a Federal



Blais: "It seems that the RCMP has a rather high opinion of itself"

court judge to obtain a warrant. European intelligence experts interviewed by Maclean's, meanwhile, criticized Marlin's committee for ignoring the information that its agents gather on its behalf: the agency's lack of expertise on inadequate funding. A lack of money has also

survived intelligence expert "Canada frequently gets the short end of the stick in these arrangements."

Perhaps the most controversial suggestion likely to surface during the five-year review is a recommendation that CSM agents be ab-

sorbed to work on other governments. The law now permits the agency to collect information outside Canada only when it concerns domestic threats to Canadian security. Still, U of T's Russell "That sort of hand-off just looks silly." As a hypothetical example, he said that Canada might wish to learn to develop a source in the U.S. State Department in Washington—something that would now be prohibited.

Still, some observers appear to like CSM the way it is. Britain's *Albion*, for one, declared, "We regard CSM as a model we should follow." Albion said, in particular, praise for the role of the new committee, which, he said, has managed to counter CSM's activities with "no ill effects at all." And, after almost two years on the job, Blais said that he hopes to convince the committee of him that the legislation that governs CSM needs no major changes. Said the director: "The system works, and it has a lot of checks and balances." And certainly, at least in terms of documented controversy, the machinery appears to be functioning more

smoothly than it has in the past.

BONN LAYNE is Ottawa with DAN RUPPEL in Montreal, WILLIAM LOWMYER in Washington, DAN MATTHEW in London and PETER LEWIS in Toronto.

knowledge by any of the governments involved—despite the global info areas in which each nation would consider foreign communications for political or mutually useful information. Near Washington, D.C., the U.S. National Security Agency eavesdrops on communications to and from the United States. The British Government's Communications Section does a similar job at a base in Scotland. England. What Canada's CSM learns—learned among others at "signals intelligence"—is shared with its allies in messages of representatives from each nation held weekly in London. Intelligence experts say that the CSM's output is particular information gleaned from Arctic outposts exploited eavesdropping on the Soviet Union—in among the most highly prized intelligence traded at those weekly sessions. Noted George A. Carter, a former special assistant to three directors of the CSM: "One thing Canada has in fact that no one else has is real estate in the high Arctic."

But unlike CSM, the CSM reports solely to the minister of national defence. That lack of

broader accountability worries some observers. Geoffrey Holder, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Association for Security and Intelligence Studies, a five-year-old watchdog group concerned with security issues, for one, suggested that the government should have CSM activities reviewed by the CSM's auditors by law. He said, "It is not that someone large as you as CSM. But nobody is responsible for the CSM." He added, "The CSM is rumored to have extensive files on Canadians." For his part, CSM deputy chief Stewart Wilson refused to be interviewed directly. But national defence officials agreed to relay Maclean's questions and Wilson's replies. In his response to Wilson's accusations, the agency deputy head did not drop damning files on Canadians, saying only that the CSM "did not specifically target the communications of Canadians." Big Brother might not be watching, but he may be listening.

LISA VAN DERSTEN is Ottawa

A parallel accord

Manitoba politicians agree on changes

After months of being bled in speeches accused of threatening not only the Manitoba constitutional accord but Canada itself, Manitoba's three political parties

were on the verge last week of presenting a united front to demand specific changes to the deal as their price for supporting it. Manitoba is one of two provinces—the other is New Brunswick—whose referendum is still required for the 1987 accord to take effect. But in the wake of the April, 1988 election that brought Conservative Gary Filmon to the premier's office in Winnipeg at the head of a minority government—but not the balance of power in the house of the New Democrats led by Gary Doer and the Liberals led by Steven Chastnet—the fate of the pact has been clouded. Last December, Filmon withdrew his early endorsement of the

document. Doer has expressed deep reservations with several of its terms. And Chastnet, a vocal critic of the accord from the beginning, delivered after last year's provincial election:

"Manitoba is dead." But now, a conservative that includes all three leaders appears ready not only to accept Filmon's Lake—with amendments—but also to endorse its much-debated recognition of Quebec as a "distinct society."

Said Doer: "An all party agreement is very close."

Doer told Maclean that Manitoba's price for supporting Filmon's Lake—and Quebec's distinct society clause—will be a parallel recognition of the "special status" of other groups in Canadian society.

In particular, Manitoba will demand that native Canadians and multicultural groups receive special constitutional recogni-



Doer: "satisfied from"

tion. As well, Doer, Filmon and Chastnet have apparently agreed that the Manitoba Lake requirement be usually among all 10 provinces on future constitutional amendments should be dropped in favor of the formula contained in the 1982 Constitution—which Quebec did not sign. That formula requires only the approval of at least seven of the provinces combined at least half of the country's population to effect such fundamental constitutional changes as Senate reform. So far, however, from Premier Brian Mulroney and Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa have insisted that they will not accept any amendments to Manitoba Lake or even a parallel agreement.

It was Filmon's predecessor, six premier Howard Payton, who signed the Manitoba Lake accord on June 3, 1987. For his part, Filmon initially expressed support for the deal, but hesitated to sign a referendum from a Manitoba legislature dominated by opposition parties that together held 33 of its 57 seats. Then, shortly before Christmas last year, Quebec invoked a provision of the 1982 Constitution to refer to overrule the charter of rights and force all nations sign on the province to be in French only. Filmon, branding Quebec's reform as "national tragedy," promptly withdrew his support for the Manitoba Lake deal.

In March, Filmon established a task force with representatives from each of Manitoba's parties—including the three leaders—to discuss the accord and Manitoba's attitude

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toward it. During hearings held by the task force in succeeding weeks, 284 groups and individuals offered opinions that ranged from full support for the accord to full-scale opposition.

But dozens of presentations singled out the direct society clause for particular attack. Winnipeg law professor Bryan Schwartz, for one, condemned the accord's wording as "a death-blow to Canadian nationalism," that would "re-press separation in the Constitution."

Since the public hearings ended in May, Pélissier and the task force's other members have met or conferred by telephone at least twice a week in an attempt to hammer out a common position in the accord. Those meetings were scheduled to continue this week as the three parties sought to reach a final agreement on roughly a due to an uncertainty that they will sign by month's end. But opponents for all three parties, confident of their end that an agreement on the broad outline of those amendments had already been reached. Observed Cantara: "What is left is fine tuning."

For his part, Mulroney has said repeatedly

that the accord is "a done deal" that cannot be accepted without endorsing it. Quebec's Rousselle has replied that view. But the opposition of both the Prime Minister and the Quebec



Cantara: a political consensus on Meech that goes beyond party

province does not appear to trouble Macdonald's politicians. For his part, Liberal task force member James Carr noted that in recent weeks several mostly staunch Mulroney allies, including Nova Scotia Premier J. A. Buchanan and

Saskatchewan's Grand Denner, have expressed their willingness to consider additions or amendments to the deal. Sen. Carr: "I think even the Prime Minister is prepared to consider Macdonald's opinion, then that's good." And Carr added that amendments to the present accord over Meech are certain to be raised when the 18 provinces meet in Quebec City this next month. The accord is not on their official agenda but, said Carr, "it will certainly be discussed over lunch." That's where the most important discussions take place.

At the very least, agreement among the three Macdonald leaders would end speculation about one possible revision to the accord. Some observers have suggested that Pélissier might call a new election in Manitoba, opening the door for Ottavians to get private as well as public party was to satisfy the accord. That option, clearly, has now become considerably less likely.

GRACE W. TAYLOR with MARGARET BRONKHORST in Winnipeg

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Bittersweet victory

The court decides one abortion battle

The attractive, fast-looking young woman leaned nearby on a friend's arm as she emerged from Dr. Henry Morgentaler's Harbord Street abortion clinic in Toronto last Tuesday night. Shaking her eyes from the glare of the television lights and trying to ignore the shouts of the "Marders" yelled by anti-abortion demonstrators, Barbara Dodd, 22, ducked into a station wagon and sped away—to recover as much from the public prying into her private life as from the effects of the brief abortion operation she had just undergone. Only four hours before, Ontario Supreme Court Justice W. Gibson Gray had set aside an earlier court injunction granted to Dodd's former boyfriend, Gregory Murphy, 23, that temporarily prevented her from having an abortion. But it was clear that, despite Gray's ruling, the debate over the case was far from over. During their controversial two-week court battle over Dodd's right to have the abortion and Murphy's right to stop her, the two had become the focus of Canada's larger struggle to define the rules and limits for abortion.

This was the last struggle charged dramatically in January, 1988, when the Supreme Court of Canada struck down the Criminal Code provision that allowed women limited access to abortions in unconstitutional. That ruling left a legislative void which the government, at Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's behest, in Ottawa. Meanwhile, the fierce battle between pro- and anti-abortionists has spilled over onto the courts, where it is being fought on a case-by-case basis and adjudicated by judges who have few legislative guidelines to rely on. Indeed, as his decision, Gray, who stated that he was not ruling on the legality of abortion, based on the need for the government to enact new abortion legislation. Still Gray "it may be that the mothers with which are associated are answers for Parliament."

Dodd became part of the abortion debate on June 20, the Friday before the Canada Day weekend. At 12:30 p.m. that day, Murphy's lawyer, Angela Costigan, served Dodd with official notice papers stating that in four days Murphy would present an application to the Ontario Supreme Court to stop her from having a planned abortion. Dodd, who is almost totally deaf, had just 30 minutes before the court imposed deadline of 5 o'clock to hire a lawyer and file her response with the court in preparation for the hearing. She failed to do that. She also failed to appear at the July 4 hearing, where Murphy, who is also hearing-impaired, was in attendance.

"I have been advised by my prosecutor that any children I might father are likely to be gifted. I am overwhelmed by the thought

that our child might be aborted."

At that hearing, Murphy and his lawyer—who presented copies of Dodd's personal diary and medical records and described her sexual history—argued that Murphy was definitely



Ruby, Dodd's painful personal consequences

the father, that he said Dodd had planned the pregnancy and that they had wanted to be married. Murphy also claimed that Dodd had been warned by her gynecologist against having what was to be her third abortion. Ontario Supreme Court Justice John O'Donoghue, who gave no reason for his decision, declared the unborn child a ward of the court and granted a permanent injunction preventing Dodd from having an abortion anywhere in Ontario.

But the next day, Dodd hired Toronto's activist lawyer Clayton Ruby to fight O'Donoghue's injunction. Appearing before Gray on July 10, Ruby argued that Dodd had not had time to

prepare her defence for the earlier hearing and had not adequately understood the proceedings because Costigan had served the papers without a sign language interpreter present. Ruby, who also produced evidence that another man, Christian Morreco, 29, could have been the father, argued that Murphy had known that the pregnancy of Dodd's fetus was a gamble—and that he had defrauded the court by not revealing this. Ruby also told the court that the pregnancy had not been planned and that Dodd, who has four children from a previous relationship now living with their natural father, was not endangered by having a third abortion. The next day, Gray effectively allowed Dodd's abortion by setting aside the injunction. Gray ruled that Dodd had not received sufficient notice of the July 4 hearing and that there was "fraud" in the evidence presented at the first hearing.

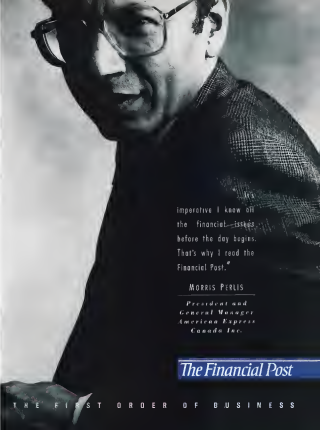
While Gray's decision appeared to be a victory for pro-choice activists, it did not lessen the broader abortion rights debate. At a news conference, Costigan warned that O'Donoghue's original decision to protect the fetus and grant the injunction constituted to "precedents" which would encourage judges to make similar decisions in the future. And Murphy, who said that he was "devastated" by his loss, added, "You are going to see the ramifications of this ruling across the country."

In fact, on July 6 in Montreal, 25-year-old Steven Diamond of Winnipeg cited O'Donoghue's decision as an attempt to prevent his 20-year-old girlfriend from having an abortion. In that case, Justice Anthony Bouchard of the Court of Queen's Bench ruled that "as the law stands today" a woman has control over her body—and the absolute right to an abortion. But in Quebec City judge's decision a temporary injunction last week to Jean-Guy Tremblay, 25, stopping his former girlfriend, Chantal Daigle, 21, from having an abortion before a hearing scheduled for July 17 at which Tremblay planned to seek a permanent injunction.

Pro- and anti-abortionists were expected to watch that decision as closely as they monitored the judicial battles between Dodd and Murphy. But the Quebec City judge's decision is widely unlikely to end the debate. Instead, there are signs that abortion supporters and critics alike will continue their battles in the courts. And that will clearly have painful personal consequences for individuals like Murphy and Dodd. As Dodd told one reporter, "My sense has been deepened as the suit." It is a sentiment that may be echoed by other women who become bystanders in the battle for—and against—abortion.

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WOOLING THE EAST

IN POLAND AND HUNGARY, U.S. PRESIDENT BUSH WINS MARKS FOR DIPLOMACY BUT OFFERS MEAGRE AID

His motorcade blocked the view of many who came to see him in Warsaw, and Polish translators drowned out his words at the Gdansk shipyard. And there were complaints that he had not put more money where his mouth was. Undaunted President George Bush bore scorned in Eastern Europe last week as he was seeking election, giving away a message to an elderly woman, giving a medal to two students in his limousine and leaving a speech to await his audience during a Budapest stopover. His left with a respect of view from the press that Hungary recently demonstrated again its leader was Austria—a gift from Hungarian Prime Minister Mihail Nemeth—which Bush called a "marvellous symbol" of the Iron Curtain coming down.

As the first U.S. president to visit Poland in 12 years, and the first ever to go to Hungary, Bush used that he had come on a "diplomatic mission"—an encourage democratization of the two Eastern Bloc nations without accompanying Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. "I am not going to back off any principles because it might hurt me," Gorbachev said. Bush told reporters on the flight to Warsaw from Washington on July 9, "But I am not going to try to put him in a box by throwing stones at the Warsaw Pact." The President spent the next four days lambasting press on his hosts—Gaz. Wojciech Jaruzelski for his "sneers and courage" in allowing the Polish opposition to share power, the Hungarian "government and opposition alike" for their willingness to break with the past. That earned him high marks among Polish leaders for rhetoric, but his offers of American aid disappointed them as too meagre. "Forked money," scoffed a Polish Communist broadcaster. He added, "While we are very much satisfied with the political line of the visit, the solution is somewhat limited."



Walesa (left) and Bush at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk. "The dream is alive"

But Bush promised to ask for more help from his Western allies, whom he consulted at week's end in Paris at the 11th annual Transatlantic Summit (page 24).

The Bush entourage initially seemed to be taken aback by a model welcome at Warsaw's military airport, which was nearly deserted save for an official greeting committee and swarms of photographers. But welcoming Bush Jaruzelski was accompanied by Andrzej Wajsworski, deputy speaker of Poland's newly elected Senate and an adviser to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. It was the first time a Solidarity member had been involved in an official Polish state welcome, reflecting the political changes that have brought the once-banned trade union into parliament. In fact, while Bush was in Warsaw, a Solidarity representative was in Moscow apparently seeking Kremlin approval to form a new government.

The extent of Poland's transformation was brought home the following day at a luncheon hosted by U.S. Ambassador John Davis. At the ambassador's residence, Communist reformer

chancellor champagne glasses with opposite leaders. When they had separately imprisoned over the past eight years. Watching the mingling of former foes, a Polish official remarked soberly to an American guest. "The colors and the pains." Even the police-banned Jaruzelski seemed up when Bush capitol him into making a toast. "I have lived perhaps 50 or 40 away from here for 16 years, and it is for the first time that I have come to this building and this residence," he said.

But more of the conservative opposition later that day in an address to a joint meeting of the Polish parliament and Senate. Bush outlined a sudden aid package that called for \$1.237 billion in direct U.S. credits, \$336 million in new World Bank loans and a promise to ask the Western allies to reach out to \$6 billion of Poland's \$46.5-billion foreign debt. He barely mentioned Poland's economic misery. Twenty 140 percent inflation, worsening shortages of food and consumer goods, and huge subsidies whose removal would cause further price increases—saying that hard work and

further sacrifice would eventually bring prosperity to the Polish people.

That message did not sit down well with Walesa. The Solidarity leader, who had ended Bush for a \$12 billion aid package over the next three years, let his displeasure be known at a private lunch on July 11 with the President and his wife, Barbara, at the Warsaw Gdansk house. Before a cup of coffee of chocolate to cold cabbage and vegetable soup, washed with cold, sweet tea, turkey, pork, salads and caviar, Walesa warned that Poland was a "poor

The incomes from the last year would be a small consolation for the long, shivering winters shut down by troops in 1979. A crowd of more than 20,000 swarmed down to Solidarity Square outside the Lenin shipyard, singing "The Last" Ode by the 100 years, a traditional Polish greeting. Clearly moved by the emotional high point of his visit, Bush told Walesa—Polish played the electrician who was the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize for his role in creating Solidarity—as "one of the heroes of our times." A radio to the cheers of the crowd, the President declared, "To those who think that dreams can be achieved by force, I say let them look at Poland. But here the dream is alive." In a brief statement, Walesa reminded Bush that political and economic transformation had to go hand in hand. Otherwise, he said, Poland might face a tragedy similar to China, where troops let week-massacred students demonstrate for democracy in Beijing. "One should guard a balance between political and economic reforms," he said, "because experience shows that lack of such a balance leads to Tiananmen Square."

Flying on to Hungary, which also has introduced reformer ideas, and is expected to hold free elections next year, Bush conferred with both Communist party boss Károlyi Gábor and opposition leaders in Budapest and offered "the partnership of the United States of America to a people's reform." But it amounted to no more than a \$30-million fund to encourage private enterprise, Peace Corps volunteers to teach English and government, "most frequent" trade visits once Budapest imposes restrictions on immigration. Again, as he had in Poland, Bush told Hungarians they too would have to make sacrifices. The President said that "the transition to a productive economy will not come without a people." Hungarian officials were more sanguine about the self-help proviso than their Polish counterparts. As Trade Minister Tibor Kereki put it, "The Americans are not going to us for the fish but the sea."

Bush left Hungary on July 13, confident that he had made his mark throughout the Soviet Bloc. "I would expect that this visit has been watched by the people of other Eastern European countries and hopefully good encouragement to those who seek to go the path of reform," he told reporters on his plane to Paris for the Romanian Summit. As if on cue, the next day a spokesman for Czechoslovakia's Charter 77 human rights group said that nearly 7,000 Czechoslovaks—including 53 politicians—signed a petition demanding political freedoms from their hard-line Communist leadership in Prague.

Bush, Jaruzelski looking praise on his hosts



Wojciech Jaruzelski with AGOSTIN TORELLA in Warsaw and SUE MATTHEWMAN in Budapest

A NAUO ARMS PROPOSAL

At a controversial arms talks in Vienna, Austria, a proposal to put a ceiling of \$75,000 on U.S. and Soviet Soviet weapons in Europe, and to make deep cuts in the number of tanks, personnel carriers, artillery, combat aircraft and helicopters. A Soviet delegate said that the proposal—announced two months ahead of schedule in an attempt to hasten agreement—were welcome but did not go far enough.

EXECUTIONS IN CHINA

Two men linked to the pro-democracy movement were reported executed in China, bringing to 37 the number of executions. The government has announced since the June 4 massacre at Tiananmen Square. Meanwhile, the U.S. Senate passed the House of Representatives in voting overwhelmingly to ignore new economic sanctions against China despite objections by the Bush administration.

HAUGHEY AT THE HELIX

Ireland's parliament elected Charles Haughey as prime minister for the fourth time, ending a months-long political crisis. But Haughey, whose Paretin P.D. party had lost a majority in a June 15 election, was forced to form a coalition with his arch-enemy, the Progressive Democrats.

DEATH BY FIRING SQUAD

Chilean revolutionary hero Américo Ochoa was shot to death after firing officers were executed by firing squad after a military tribunal convicted them of drug trafficking. Meanwhile, Chilean leader Pinochet Castro called for talks with Washington to help contain drug smuggling. The state department snubbed his request.

VIOLENCE IN MEXICO

A previously unknown group from West Detroit called the Generation Arab Party claimed responsibility for two explosions that killed a Mexican diplomat and wounded his wife in a suburb, San Antonio, during the annual Mexican Day pilgrimage. The group said that the attacks were a warning to Saudi rulers, whom it accused of poisoning Jewish converts.

FATAL TOURISM

In Argentina—just days after President Carlos Menem took power and new economy minister Miguel Breg announced neo-liberal measures in an effort to solve the nation's economic crisis—a supermarket was shot and would have lost its life. Then, Breg—a businessman before assuming his cabinet position—died of a heart attack.

FRANCE

Summit surprises

Third World leaders lobby the prosperous

There were to be no surprises when members of the world's most elite club gathered in Paris last week for the 15th annual Economic Summit. Months ago, leaders of the world's seven major industrial democracies agreed on what they would discuss and what to put in a final communique. But there were several surprises in store. In a presidential announcement, Japan offered an aid package worth a staggering \$12 billion for the environment and the developing world. For his part, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev announced with an unprecedented appeal for East-West economic co-operation, including a part attempt to ease Third World debt.

But the surprise that was closest to home came from the club's host, French President François Mitterrand. One day before the summit began on July 14, Mitterrand brought his colleagues—from Canada, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Japan—face to face with leaders of 24 of the world's poorest nations ever housed at the Élysée Palace. The result, according to Robert Véron, Mitterrand's spokesman, was that the four hours the palace became a "bathhouse of activity" as world leaders engaged in meeting rooms, corridors and gardens. Said Véron: "It was like a cyclotron—a particle accelerator of ideas."

The message from the Third World to the First World was clear: the anniversary of the signing of the Bastille proclamation by the poor of Paris, the poor of the world were again clamoring at the gates of the privileged. Véron hints at a call for "angular conversations between developed and developing countries at the summit level."

Mitterrand quickly accepted. But the United States and Britain disagreed. Said U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady: "You don't get solutions to problems by bringing them up together in North-South." So the Third World leaders found themselves in a hollow, pompous-sounding ceremony as the leaders began talks on key economic issues. Among them: the staggering \$1.6-trillion Third World debt.

Still, the controversy over North-South talks did not overshadow other issues. In a lengthy declaration, the seven delivered a strong rebuke to Beijing for crushing student demonstrations and urged the Chinese authorities to "restore confidence in Hong Kong," due in

while. Said Wilson: "We believe that the correct approach is the right approach."

In a comment on environmental affairs, the seven said that the present generation "has an obligation to ensure that future generations will inherit a healthy environment." For his part, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney continued to stress the need for internationally acceptable standards to ensure environmental performance. In Ottawa, Liberal MP Charles Caccia denounced Mulroney's proposal as largely hollow. But External Affairs Minister Joe Clark insisted in Paris: "We have a general commitment to environmental issues. From now we will make that commitment concrete."

Clark added that Canada would join Mitterrand in urging the United States to reconsider its rejection of a North-South summit. In 1993



Six of the seven leaders: Italy's de Mita (left), Kohl, Bush, Mitterrand, Thatcher and Mulroney.

revert to Chinese rule in 1997. They also called for stepped talks on preventing political violence in the Eastern Bloc, especially in Poland and Hungary, with economic aid. The seven pledged to be "flexible and forthcoming" in helping Poland to undertake its \$40-billion foreign debt and added, "We endorse, for Poland, the need for food aid."

Gorbachev's appeal, in a letter to Mitterrand also received a favorable response. A White House spokesman described it as "positive and supportive." For his part, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl turned it "very remarkable and well-timed." Indeed, it came as the debt crisis was the focus of meetings under and outside the summit. Mexican officials worked feverishly with international bankers on an agreement to reschedule payments on their \$140-billion debt. U.S. President George Bush offered Mexico a loan of as much as \$2 billion—subject to congressional approval—as the leaders began talks on key economic issues. Among them: the staggering \$1.6-trillion Third World debt.

to Paris and six years later in Canada, Mexico-Canadian officials celebrated the two meetings that resulted in a tentative dialogue between North and South nations. Said Clark last week: "There were a lot of hopes raised in Gorbachev's letter that were not met." Clark added that many leaders were "inspired from Gorbachev and that a better-organized conference might yet be supported in Washington."

According to some critics of international affairs, such a glowing call-out came too soon. Current Canadian ambassador to the United Nations Stephen Lewis says that the economic summit, while significant, was less effective than the forum for the heads of both rich and poor states. Seven-member members, he said, amount to "highly meretricious clubs where the rich and powerful gather to secure their privilege." Added Lewis: "They are not willing to pass one of their own in the wall, so the result is the lowest common denominator."

NANCY CLARKE in Paris

A bicentennial party

Paris celebrates the French Revolution

I was billed as the spectacle of spectacles. A kaleidoscope of costumes, color, noise and motion through central Paris, thousands gathered to witness the birth of the French Revolution. More than one million Parisians took part in the Bastille Day festivities. And in the midst of the tumult, French President François Mitterrand both welcomed visiting dignitaries from 26 mostly Third World countries and played host to the 15th annual Economic Summit of the world's seven major industrial democracies. "The whole city is festive," said Margaret Lewis, an Ottawa teacher visiting Paris with her two daughters. "You can hardly walk for the crowds, and everywhere in the city people are laughing and having fun. Definitely, it's an event you can't miss."

The 1789 revolution marked the birth of the first French republic. And celebration organizers last week lauded the revolutionary ideals of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" and individual human rights. But one major question loomed: the French capital, centuries shrouded in the shadow and thousands fled the city to avoid mass

traffic jams. French officials charged that the glitz "Bollywood-style" celebrations were a betrayal of the populist spirit of the revolution. And rightists complained that the celebrations made no mention of the deaths of hundreds of thousands of French men, women and children during the Reign of Terror and civil war that followed the revolution.

The world leaders in Paris joined French officials on July 13 at the Champs-Élysées for the first official event of the Bastille Day celebra-



Jets over Arc de Triomphe; revolutionaries (below): crowning glory

tions a solemn reading of the revolutionary Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Declaration that evening. They attended the musical performance at the largest open house



in the world, located in historic Place de la Bastille. While police crackdowns kept riots and anarchy from taking off the square, a select audience of 5,000 heard French speakers arise by voice at the world's finest venues, including Place Daumesnil, Barthes Headquarters and Jean Angleron. Critics have charged that the modern opera house—designed by Ugo

Caplan—lends Canadian architect Carlos Ott—looks out of place in the Place de la Bastille. One popular description compares the building to "a skyscraper in a bathtub," and Ott himself described it in derogatory terms as "really a big pachyderm." But last week, the Bastille opera was rave reviews. "I just had goosebumps," said Caroline Kaya, a professor at the Canadian Embassy. "The sound was so clear, and the setting is impressive."

The opera is one of three bi-centennial announcements commemorated by the French government. The others are a glass pyramid portal to the Louvre palace of art and the Arche de la Délice—a 38-story office complex with a massive opening in the middle and a magnificent view of the city from the top.

While world leaders observed the opera on the eve of Bastille Day, commentators agreed on all-night party. Puffing up political differences aside, Parisians—many wearing the red bonnets and striped trousers of the 1789 revolution—dined in city squares, on bridges, at street corners and even on balconies swayed in the River Seine. Champagne flowed, and traffic ground to a halt as jewellers (showing fireworks) filled the streets.

As many Parisians seemed to hangover the next morning, Bastille Day dawned with a traditional military parade down the Champs-Élysées. Renowned Foreign Legionnaires marched, and plumed officers trotted down the avenue, while Alpha jets flew overhead, trailing red, white and blue vapor plumes. But that

combined show of force paled in comparison to the wildly imaginative parade that followed in the evening. More than one million Parisians and visiting tourists watched and cheered the goose-stepping, Russian and snowballing Americans. It was indeed a spectacle—but one that revolutionaries could scarcely have imagined as they fought to create the French republic 200 years ago.

MARY McNEIL in Paris

SOUTH AFRICA

A glimmer of peace

Nelson Mandela breaks a 25-year silence

In a country where it is illegal even to quote Nelson Mandela, it was a remarkable occurrence. On July 12, South Africa's white-minority government allowed newspapers to publish a statement by the long-imprisoned

members of the ruling National party said that it was the crowning political achievement of Botha, 73, who has said that he will retire from the presidency after the Sept. 6 elections for all three chambers in the country's ethnically



Nelson Mandela: no deviation from a commitment to dialogue

black nationalist leader—one week after he was taken from his bungalow on the grounds of Victor Verster Prison, about 40 km from Cape Town, and whisked in a secret 80-minute meeting with President P. W. Botha. In the only official comment on the meeting, Justice Minister Keesie Crossland said that the two adversaries talked about their mutual commitment to "peaceful development in South Africa." After a visit with her husband on July 10, Wiser's Mandela refused to comment on the encounter. But last week, Mandela—jailed since 1962 and sentenced in 1964 to life imprisonment for sabotage and plotting the overthrow of the government—confirmed Crossland's account in his published statement. "I only would like to contribute to the creation of a climate which would promote peace in South Africa," he wrote. Mandela added that his statement "constitutes no deviation from the position I have taken over the past 28 years, namely that dialogue with the state democratic movement and in particular with the African National Congress (ANC), is the only way of ending violence and bringing peace to our country."

The private meeting between Mandela and Botha took both men's supporters by surprise. Black political leaders expressed hope that it signified Pretoria's willingness to talk with the outlawed ANC—the main black group fighting to end white-minority rule in South Africa—and announced freedom for the country's most famous prisoner, whose statement appeared six days before his 71st birthday. And since

Botha: party concerns



divided parliament. Still, some party members expressed concern about how the most Conservative party might use the meeting as a basis for leading up to the election. Several-minded National party politicians "It was what was of us, and not, but I don't think the strong was wonderful." He added that Conservative leader Andries Treurnicht "is going to use it against us, claiming that we are 'soft' on security."

The announcement of the meeting was met with high praise from a number of black moderates, including Chief Minister Buthe, who said that the country's "newly self-governing" KwaZulu homeland. It was, he said, "one of the last great gestures for which Mr. Botha will always

be remembered by black South Africa." Even the government's conservatives, including Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu of Cape Town, expressed guarded optimism. Tutu characterized the talks between Mandela and Botha as "the ongoing president meeting someone who is going to succeed him."

But that optimism was not universal. During a visit to Tanzania, Joe Mafese, commander of the anti-Apartheid military wing, Spear of the Nation, declared, "Those who say that it is time for a settlement with the regime are misunderstanding the situation. 'He added, 'Only the armed struggle will bring the Boers [the Afrikaner-dominated white minority government] to negotiation.'"

That harsh response conflicted with a more accommodating reaction at the ANC's political wing. Said a senior ANC spokesman from Zambia: "If Nelson Mandela is free, the ANC and other organizations unhesitatingly, if the state of emergency is lifted, if the conditions of political prisoners end and if laws regarding arbitrary detention and banning go, then we will speak to Pretoria."

For Botha, the meeting with Mandela was a stunning political coup. Secluded earlier this year with a stroke and then provided in a protracted power struggle with supporters of Frederik de Klerk, his successor as National party leader, Botha, and one party leader, he "struck in the back by the party he had served for half a century." In fact, according to diplomats in Pretoria, the meeting with Mandela was partly inspired by Botha's spite toward de Klerk, 53, who is expected to be elected by parliamentarians as South Africa's next president in September. "It was Botha's way of going out in a blaze of glory while putting his finger in de Klerk's eye," said one senior diplomat. "This way, he goes down in history as the man who started the reform process and who ended his time in office as a true statesman, setting the scene for peace talks between the main protagonists. It was perhaps Botha's greatest moment."

In his published statement last week, Mandela said that his personal freedom "was not as much at risk as it is today." But senior government sources said that, after he assumes the presidency in September, de Klerk will likely name Mandela to his own secret all-issues grounds, where he would be allowed to receive a wider spectrum of visitors—perhaps even members of the news media. An unconfirmed source at the Botha-Mandela meeting was for the governing party in the run-up to the elections, some members said that it might prove very useful to de Klerk in the long run. "It's not his already been broken," said one government official. "Now, all de Klerk has to do is pick up where Botha left off."

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PEOPLE

Steamy nights

Despite poor reviews, people are lining up in New York City for tickets to a free *Shakespeare* comedy. The reason is all-star comic cast, featuring *Macauliffe Proffler*, *Jeff Goldblum* and *Georgie Henen*, in the New York Shakespeare Festival's *Tariff's Night*, which concludes its month-long run on July 23. Still, reviews



Proffler 'yelp of lust' in the night

are mixed with the stage work of the Broadway stars. *Shakespeare*, 36, widely acclaimed last year in *Daughters of Lucan*, failed to seduce the critics. Most agree that her delivery is unconvincing, but some add that Proffler does have one redeeming moment. Writes Frank Rich in *The New York Times*: "Only when the actress grows out in unbridled yelp of lust in Sebastian's sonnet does she seem convincingly herself onstage."

A colonial's sweet revenge

When he turns 75 on July 24, Toronto businessman Edwin Mirvish, owner of London's landmark Old Vic Theatre, will receive a lifetime present that will likely bring his British critics and-faced. After he bought the Old Vic in 1982,

Mirvish—owner of a large discount store, six restaurants and Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre—was scoffed at by the British press who said that he lacked cultural savvy. But Queen Elizabeth II was less brightly and, on Aug. 1, she will make him a commander of the Order of the

Mirvish: 'no grudges'



Talking heads

Although actor Rick Morneau is now a major American star, the Hamilton, Ont., native says that he will never forget his radio roots. Morneau, 36, who is featured in two of this summer's big hits—*Goodbye to Mr. Goodbye* and *Shogun*. I showed the kids—has just released a comedy album, *For Me, The Music and Me*, but sports his early days as a Toronto disc jockey. Said Morneau: "Deeply always fascinated and—they can talk forever and say absolutely nothing."

Morneau: reliving radio roots

EVEN GENIUSES ARE ONLY HUMAN

According to Australian movie director Yvonne Serieux, Albert Einstein was just "an ordinary guy." Serieux—here Greg Peck—spent five years researching the scientist's life for his starring role in the comedy *Young Einstein*, opening in Canada on Aug. 4. He said that he hopes his portrayal will make people feel less intimidated by Einstein's genius. Added Serieux, 35: "After all, when Albert figured out the relatively formula, he was just a young guy who could hardly hold a job, never wore socks and had a wild haircut."

A long yard

The new Ottawa Rough Riders have never entered the team's dressing room unaccompanied—for fear of crushing the players with their pants down. "I always yell about it," said Joe-Vince Polak, the CFL's first female general manager. Still, after the season opened last week, she said that being a woman in football is "no big deal."

Polak, 33, added that she is far more interested by being the young girl-over-CFL executive. A former public relations consultant, her biggest challenge is tackling the CFL's notorious 13 Sunday delays. Said Polak: "But being a woman is really what makes me nervous."



Polak: tackling the deficit

British Empire at a Buckingham Palace ceremony. Mirvish said that he bears his critics "absolutely no grudges." He added that many Torontoans were equally skeptical when he bought the Royal Alexandra in 1982. Recalled Mirvish: "I was almost tempted to install vending machines on the back of every seat just to really shock them."





Serving beer at a Toronto restaurant: consumption is falling despite hundreds of millions of dollars spent on advertising

BUSINESS

A GLOBAL BREW

The Canadian beer industry will never be the same. Starting this month, the federal Bureau of Competition Policy gave The Molson Co. Ltd. and Carling O'Keefe Breweries of Canada the green light for the \$1.6-billion merger that the firms had agreed to last January. Since it was Molson president Marshall (Markey) Cohen learned about the device, he was on the telephone exchanging long-distance consultations with Peter Brerick, chief of worldwide brewing at Eiders OJ, Ltd., the Australian brewery that controls Carling. The new venture—which will be jointly owned by Molson and Eiders—will be the largest brewery in Canada, and the sixth-largest in North America. But, more than anything, the merger is the first step in what stands to be a dramatic restructuring for the Canadian beer industry.

With 50 per cent of the annual \$66-billion-gallon domestic Canadian market, the new company—to be known as Molson-Breweries—will result ahead of provincial market lead-

CANADA'S TWO BEER GIANTS CONFRONT FLAT SALES AT HOME AND NEW THREATS FROM ABROAD

er Labatt Brewing Co. as the country's largest beer company. But with domestic beer consumption stagnant, Molson is looking to the large U.S. market for growth. And Labatt, which last month gained a new president and chief executive officer, Molson-born Sidney Glind, is also on the move, expanding its foreign beer operations and aggressively

branching out into dairy products, processed foods and even entertainment. Both strategies are designed to defend Molson and Labatt from tough foreign competition. The stage is set for change, too: since beer from the United States to reach Canada in the 1980s as the federal tariffs on foreign brewers are phased out under the Free Trade Agreement. And the two surviving giants of Canadian brewing—which control 95 per cent of the domestic market—will likely need all the financial strength they can muster.

Beer has never done truly in Canada. For the past 65 years, the domestic brewing industry has been governed by a host of antiprovincial barriers that have impeded foreign competitors. A particular sore spot is the two-tiered rule forcing companies to brew beer in every province where they want to sell their brands. The result is an fragmented Canadian industry that has squandered away small, well-known plants at a time when brewers in other countries have been producing cheaper beer by

building huge, megaplants and consolidating smaller plants.

Earlier this month, Ontario decided to do the rest of the country by imposing a new tax that increased the price of some American beer sold in the province. Even a rumoury spin Canadian brewers have expressed dissatisfaction about the heavily regulated beer distribution system, a poll published last week by *The Financial Post* showed that 62 per cent of Canadians surveyed want to be able to buy beer from coast-to-coast.

The protective provincial government practices far have emerged unscathed from the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, largely due to heavy lobbying efforts by Canadian brewers. The brewers argue that the Canadian industry needed protection from large foreign competitors, which could produce beer much cheaper. But the ongoing antiprovincial barriers are under heavy fire. Ottawa has long balked at altering the system because of the jobs that would be lost when inefficient plants are closed in smaller provinces in Atlantic Canada and on the Prairies. Last year, however, the Canadian government bowed to heavy pressure—including criticism from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—and secured the European Community that Canada would seek an end to its antiprovincial barriers. Indeed, representatives from the 15 provinces have twice this year to discuss these barriers and Ottawa has convened the Conference Board of Canada to examine the options. Sam Marshall Taylor, president of independent British Columbia-based Gitwani Island Brewing: "The barriers are coming down. It's just a matter of when."

Convincing such provinces as Saskatchewan and Newfoundland of this may be difficult. They stand to suffer brewing plant closures and layoffs if the barriers are removed. As one staunch opponent in Lethbridge, which has spent more than the years setting up its own string of 13 breweries—more than either Molson or Carling, St. Edward Stewart, Labatt Brewing Co.'s senior vice-president, corporate affairs: "Disastering the system now would give our rival a significant advantage."

Even so, the London, Ont.-based company has been preparing for the inevitable. While still best-known as a brewer, Labatt has launched a quiet assault on the U.S. food industry during the past few years, buying out dairies and pasta, flour, juice and frozen-food operations. Reinvestment is one of the company's largest threats—in Labatt has entered joint ventures to buy control of The Paramount Film Co. Ltd. of Toronto, reportedly the world's largest television production house, and formed a concert production company.

Labatt has not forgotten its roots. Just last month, it purchased 70 per cent of Bova Mante SpA of Milan, Italy, the country's third-largest brewer and the largest exporter of Italian beer to Canada and the United States. Even so, brewing now accounts for only one-third of Labatt's \$5.1 billion in annual sales, coming some investment analysis to expect more about what the company is spending money on than Sam Joseph Kurland, a beer industry analyst with Irvingbank house: "Molton-Brewery Ltd." "It is time for them to relax."

Molton, which owns the Montreal Canadiens hockey team, is also diversifying. Last year, it launched Molton Communications, a television production company. But Molton's main threat is firmly directed at the United States' beer industry. Under recently installed president Cohen, the company aims to increase shipments north of the border to 40 million cases of beer by 1991 from the current 15 million. The Molton-Eiders merger gives Molton the opportunity to use Eiders' experience and set to further penetrate the large U.S. market. And Eiders, which bought control of Carling in 1987, suddenly becomes a domestic force in Canada, where it has already made great strides with its popular Pilsener brand. But, more than anything, the merger means there are now two home-grown Canadian brewing giants with the power to take on the major brewing conglomerates in Europe and the United States.

JOHN DEMONTE and TIM BALANCE

Global diversifying into pasta, juice and entertainment



JOHN DEMONTE and TIM BALANCE

Business Notes

INFLATION RATE JUMPS

Canada's annual inflation rate climbed to 8.7 this month, up from 8.2 in February, 1984, last month, mainly because of inflated and powerful of tax cuts. The consumer price index jumped to 5.6 per cent in June from five per cent in May. The sharpest rise came in Calgary, where the rate rose to 6.1 per cent from 3.8 per cent, probably due to increases in house prices.

SINGLE INDUSTRY UNDER FIRE

James Arthur, a spokesman for British Columbia's shale and sludge producers, said last week that the industry wants to lose 25 per cent of its export revenue. In Los Angeles mayor Tom Bradley upholds a recent city council ban on toxic waste, which it deemed a fire hazard.

COURT HALTS TAX GRAB

The Supreme Court of Canada overturned a British Columbia law that allowed provincial sales tax collectors first rights on assets seized in bankruptcy cases, ahead of any claims by the federal government. Several other provinces had argued that they would lose millions of dollars if the law was struck down.

POCKLINGTON'S TROUBLES

A political outcry erupted in Alberta after Premier Donald Getty revealed that he sent Gainers Inc. owner Peter Pocklington to jail 30 to 60 days for failing to pay the company's pension fund. Pocklington received \$67 million in assets from the province last year, but Gainers president Henry Nelson said last week that the company may not survive the year.

TEMPEST IN A BEST TUBE

The University of Toronto filed a lawsuit against Connaught International Ltd.—which it founded in 1964—to stop its proposed sale to a French drug company, Institut Merieux Inc. A university spokesman said the dispute would involve an 1875 agreement—at the time it said Connaught to the federal government—stipulating that the new public company may not be sold to foreign interests.

TRAVEL MERGER APPROVED

The federal Competition Tribunal approved the merger of airtransported reservation systems owned by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. That approval comes despite arguments by the Consumers' Association of Canada that this merged agency—which four out of five Canadian travel agents use to book flights—will increase the potential for collusion between the country's two largest airlines.

A struggle for Steinberg

Quebec fights to hang on to a grocery empire

Senior René Steinberg built his mother's modest Montreal grocery store into one of Quebec's most profitable companies, the province's third-largest employer—and a prominent rival of Quebec's economic independence. Along the way, he brought almost every successful family member into the business, creating a close-knit team protective of the company and its employees. As a result, Steinberg, who died in 1976, probably never dreamed that one day his children, sons-in-law and grandsons, would be fighting to keep the family business from falling apart. But last week, all of those groups were involved in what has become a dramatic bidding war for the gigantic food and department store chain. Less than one week after Toronto-based Quesenberry Inc. bid \$1.3 billion for Steinberg's Quebec group headed by the province's huge government pension fund obtained an exclusive option to buy Steinberg's Province Robert Bonneau, who threw his weight behind the Quebec bid, said that Steinberg should stay in Quebec, and that no one should be left in a rush to the sale.

A sale to the Quebec-based group could be a political boon to Bonneau, who faces an election this fall. The group is a combination of the Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec, the Quebec government's huge pension fund, and Societe Inc., a bulk shipping firm. Societe chairman Michel Gauthier has promised to keep Steinberg's head office in Quebec and to maintain the company's retail operations. Steinberg's estate, worth about \$650 million, would be sold to the Caisse. The Caisse pension fund has developed a reputation for the aggressive support of Quebec companies, having several, including Dupont Inc., at crucial points in their development. The Quebec group, on the other hand, has said that it wishes to keep Steinberg's valuable real estate but dispose of its under-profit stores.

Whether either bid succeeds also depends on René Steinberg's three surviving daughters, Mira Steinberg Dubois, Marilyn Dubois and Evelyn Alexander. Together with their children, they own the key 50 per cent of Steinberg's voting shares, but the three have been locked in acrimonious struggles over the management of the family business since 1985. However, last week they gave an exclusive option to the Societe group to purchase Steinberg's voting

shares for \$75 each and the remaining shares for \$50. The offer is worth about \$17 million more than Quesenberry would give the key Steinberg shareholders about \$180 million for their shares. Societe must start by July 23 whether it intends to make a similar offer to all shareholders. If the offer is not made by July 31, the option expires.



Steinberg's food counter, the unions agreed to wage and job concessions

Bonneau conferred directly with the Steinberg sisters before the announcement of the Societe bid. René Bonneau "I told them that, as president of Quebec, I considered their business to be part of the Quebec heritage and that I hoped that first choice would be given to Quebec businesses." That is the second time in one year that Bonneau has suggested to him the breakup of Steinberg. Last summer, Steinberg reached an agreement with its unions that included wage and job concessions to make the company's Quebec stores more competitive.

Steinberg, which had been struggling to close 119 of its Quebec stores, agreed to keep the stores open. The negotiations were carried out with Bonneau's help. Bonneau also defended the Caisse's involvement in the deal. Last week, he said that the Caisse had a "mandate" to help large Quebec companies stay in the province and

Gauthier: exclusive option



to protect jobs there. Indeed, with \$350 billion in assets, the Caisse holds economic power within the Quebec financial community. Caisse chairman Jean Campeau was appointed to the post by Parti Québécois Premier Minister Jacques Parizeau and is a fervent Quebec nationalist. Societe objects to the Caisse, which sometimes receives 20 per cent of the trades on the Montreal Stock Exchange with supplying critical support to the Quebec financial industry during the recession of the early 1980s.

Still, even the might of the Caisse may not be enough to win the fight for Steinberg's Quebec. Last week, some officials questioned Gauthier's promise to keep the Quebec stores open. After a meeting with Gauthier, Michel Dumas, Quebec president of

the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, said that Gauthier may franchise some of Steinberg's supermarkets and sell its restaurants and 100 stores to department stores. Dumas said that he was "far from reassured" that Steinberg's Quebec employees would be protected if Societe takes over the stores. And if Societe fails to provide job guarantees, Dumas says they feel that its bid will win Steinberg. The Toronto group, owned by Unicom Canada Corp., Oxford Development Group Inc. and Gordon Investment Corp., has been trying to buy Steinberg for more than a year. Analysts say that Quebec may have given a revival offer that includes its own management team. Such a team would run Steinberg's Quebec stores, making the Quebec offer more acceptable to the Quebec government—and to the Steinberg family. But whether or not the deal succeeds, the Montreal company that René Steinberg created lives in single store will cease to be one of Canada's great, family-run businesses.

ENTRÉE: CHESTERMILL with ARTHUR WALLACE in Ottawa and GRACE WONG in Montreal

Hibernia postponed

Newfoundlanders' dreams of oil wealth are fading

Once again, Canada's poorest province was destined to endure an overwhelming economic disappointment. Earlier this year, Newfoundlanders eagerly believed that a \$2-billion deal to develop the rich Hibernia offshore oil field was the province's last best hope. But the March 31 deadline for the \$2-billion deal involving the province, the federal government and a consortium of oil companies passed without a final agreement being signed. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and then Premier Brian Peckford agreed to the deadline last July, when they signed a preliminary accord, but the Tory governments in Ottawa and St. John's could not resolve many of the complex issues that remained unsettled as time flew. In April, the newly elected Liberal government of Clyde Wells called the provisions of the proposed deal into question, saying that Newfoundland had been paying too much and receiving too little. As hope for a speedy resolution of the debate began to wane, Energy Minister John Ipp last month called for a reduction in the cost and scope of the project. And last week, one of

the two remaining oil rigs in Newfoundland waters—both also prepared to leave for the North Sea, where active drilling is under way. Now, Newfoundlanders must face the prospect that the 3,000 jobs Hibernia was expected to create may be significantly reduced or avoided may never materialize.

The setbacks are the latest setback in a 10-year struggle to make millions of the hard-to-reach Hibernia oil a worthwhile economic proposition. The prospect of the massive development seems badly needed jobs and government revenue for Newfoundland's perennially weak economy. And despite the differences of opinion between the two levels of government, both say that they remain committed to the agreement. But even as they struggled to salvage the deal, all drilling activity at Newfoundland's best coast ceased in May. Last

year's higher among offshore suppliers evaporated along with time work orders. Craig Dobbin, chairman of St. John's-based Canadian Helicopters Corp., last summer rejected their agreement. But last week, Dobbin announced that "hundreds of service companies have either folded up their tents or are just hanging on by their fingernails."

It was the federal government that dealt the hardest blow to the Hibernia proposal. In a June speech to the Newfoundland Overseas Industries Association in St. John's, Ipp said that "while industry and governments were engaged in a process with Hibernia to the tune of a \$5.2-billion estimate, we would feel more confident at a lower cost." To that end, Mobil Oil Canada Ltd.—the leader of the four-company consortium that has agreed to develop Hibernia—is completing a redesign of the project's massive man production platform. Ipp promised that the redesign "will be cheaper by several hundred million dollars."

The redesign raises the almost certain prospect of fewer jobs for Newfoundlanders. Until this spring, Mobil had planned to build a platform made up of 20 service modules that would set up a



Ipp trying to slash costs



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spent 170,000-ton concrete base rising north across Bore. Under the terms of the Hibernia-Petroleum agreement, the platform was to be assembled in Newfoundland, guaranteeing the province three million man-hours of construction work.

Model estimates say that the new design calls for just five man-month modules and that they can be assembled more cheaply abroad if that happens. Newfoundland Energy Minister Jim Gibbons said that his province stands to lose two-thirds of the originally planned construction work. Gibbons added that he would like at least one of the new supermodules to be built in Newfoundland and that fewer jobs for Newfoundlanders is still the main issue dividing the two governments. For his part, Seax O'Dell, director of frontier and exploration projects for the federal department of energy, mines and resources, said, "It may be that you lose jobs in some aspects and gain some in others."

And while the negotiations drag on, offshore contractors based in St. John's are suffering through their worst year since 1977. Over the past 15 years, about 140 wells have been

drilled off the coast of Newfoundland. But only two have been drilled so far this year, and no more drilling is scheduled. Chevron Canada had hoped to drill a well this summer, but so far



Offshore rigs in Marysvale Harbor; offshore drilling has ceased.

it has been unable to secure financial backing from its consortium partners. As a result, The Mustang Co. (Cascadia Ltd.), which had contracted to do the drilling, was preparing its site rig in the southern Newfoundland port of Marysvale last week for departure to the North Sea.

Canadian Helicopters' Delbis said that none of the 15 helicopters he operates in Newfoundland are doing work associated with Hibernia. Delbis bought his first helicopter in 1980 in anticipation of the contracts that would flow from the project and now operates 265 in Canada and in 14 other countries around the world. He said that Canada's lack of offshore expertise in Newfoundland if the politicians do not come to an agreement quickly.

But even if Kipp and Gibbons reach a new agreement this year, production at Hibernia could not begin before 1996. And there are no short-term alternatives for the hard-ground contractors. Petro-Canada executives say that they hope to develop their Terra Nova discovery, located 25 miles southeast of Hibernia, at a cost of less than \$2 billion. But they add that production could not begin there until at least 1995. Until then, the province's oil riches will remain locked under 250 feet of water on the fish-rich Grand Banks.

JOHN BAILY with RUSSELL WANGSINKY on St. John's

ANSWER:



Good. To the last drop.

A raider returns

The bid for BAT has Canadian connections

Sir James Goldsmith clearly loves taking a gamble almost as much as he loves making money. Now worth an estimated \$1.4 billion, the legendary Anglo-French corporate raider was just six years old when he made his first big bet at a casino slot machine. And, when his first son was about to be born in 1938, Goldsmith, then penniless, entered a private race at the best clinic in Paris and paid for it by winning a bookmakers' game at the Travlers Club on the Champs Elysees. Since then, the self-love, laissez-faire owner's daredevil business style and colorful personal life have made him one of Britain's richest and most well-known financiers. But, with his audacious \$25.8-billion bid last week to take over BAT Industries P.L.C., one of Britain's largest companies, Goldsmith is making his latest, gamble bet.

By accident, the led by the 56-year-old Goldsmith, merchant banker Jacob Rothschild and Australian media magnate Kerry Packer would be the largest takeover in European history. But still, whose far-flung international tobacco and financial service operations include 46 per cent of Bluebird's sales.

Canada Trust Building in Toronto plans to sell subsidiaries

So far, it is just the first share of the deal that has shaken the British financial world. Goldman's hold now represents the first time the aggressive largest strategies that have been used by American investors have been adopted as European business. Lacking the sophisticated derivative tools that have emerged in the United States, members of the European financial community fear their

Goldsmith plans to use his hybrid, high-risk so-called junk bonds to fund the takeover. If successful, he says that he plans to delevermaner—i.e., a company that in recent years has made an even mark, as a corporate predator—keeping the lucrative tobacco operations and selling off the rest of its assets. For his part, Patrick Stevely, the tough, straight-tongued 197 chemist,

Colin Brown, an analyst with Toronto-based Brown, Calvert & Associates Inc., says that if Goldbach succeeds in buying the BAF, he would probably pay the remaining 60 per cent of Franco's shares. Brown says that the Bafco-lured sale of the BAF would be a second wind and off all of Franco's holdings except the Imperial, which controls 50 per cent of Canada's cigarette market. Industry observers say that finding Canadian buyers with the cash to purchase all or part of the BAF's non-tobacco assets should not be a problem. Among the potential purchasers that Bay Street analysts would often mention last week was Montreal-based investment bank Fraser, Neave & Co. Ltd. Fraser, Neave, the conglomerate that powers Canada's \$25 billion soft-drink empire, reportedly has been in talks with Franco's family to buy the BAF.

Taking a cue at Britain's wealthiest adulatory company in a fitting way for Goldman's reputation as the nation's shrewdest and most active shareholders. With a taste for night-owning politics as well as the current business scene, the firm is an well-known for its playful lifestyle as the firm corporate lawyers battle the day he engaged with the business to a lifetime in fortune in the 1950s, his love life has been locked around corporate relations. In fact, only two years ago Goldman's chief executive, who was a married, began in opposite ways of his three sons and one, while his legal wife lived in a London Georgian mansion. And, throughout the early 1980s, he was locked in a deal with the attorney and his wife, who was a divorcee. Her allegations about his private and business life. The

level quinquennial in a libel action in which Goldsmith was successful.

When it comes to business, he is equally energetic. In Boston, he built a small British pharmaceutical company into the huge Cavenham Foods conglomerate. Then, in 1972, he avoided the United States where, over the next 16 years, he launched a series of corporate raids.

But he had the wisdom to sell all his US \$1.5 billion holdings before the 1987 stock market crash. And earlier this year, he announced that he was returning to Britain in search of new takeover targets. True to his word, Goldsmith, the consummate gambler, is now after his biggest pot ever.

JOHN DeMONT and
JOAN GALEY

MEDIA WATCH



The world according to I.F. Stone

BY GEORGE RAIN

There can't have been many books written in the past 20 years on Washington journalism in which, if you flip the index, you won't come to the name, Stille. *F. Will* is remarkable about this in that Irvy Stille, who died at 85 on June 16, was not one column's syndicated in 300 newspapers across the United States and abroad or the head of the large Washington bureau of a national chain, nor was he—both stiles would have chafed at the suggestion—a network news anchor, with the careful balance and the authoritative voice, reading crisp subheadlines collected for him by someone else.

Stone was a stocky man who wore glasses with lenses like bombshells and a hearing aid and rarely did any of the things Washington correspondents are supposed to do, such as attend press briefings and cultivate "sources" in the White House and Congress. He published a paper that was known simply as *J. F. Stone's Weekly*. It was, more or less, a one-man show—or a one-area, one-weekend show, as his wife ran the business end—and later, when he began to ease off, it came out only every second week and was called *J. F. Stone's No Night*.

Considering that it had subscribers across the country it is fair to say that it was widely, but not deeply, read. Certainly, it made no concessions to the mass market—no glaring headlines, no color graphics, no pictures and certainly no ads. (Neither the circulation nor State's constraint was contested by the Middle to large advertisers.)

But those who subscribed—about 5,300 when he began in 1963—stayed with him. Consequently, it had an effect out of proportion to its size. Other journalists, who the *Times* were more widely read, read it because Stone frequently came up with information new to them. Politicians read it for the same reason, but also because his arguments, whether they liked them or not, were forthright, expressed in pointedly clear words, and, night, some day, have to be answered. Ten newspapers read it.

What Izzy Stone did for American journalism was to bring forward the other side that is always present in every issue

Diplomats read it, as did parents—at least not David Halberstam, whose book, *The Powers* That Be, was about Time magazine, CBS, The Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times—guys at the farthest point in the spectrum from Stone's paper—noted that when the great Felix Frankfurter died, Stone remarked wryly, "There goes my only subscription to the Supreme Court."

Bullerstein is another reference here talking about the Vietnam War, which he covered in the field and Stone trenchantly wrote about, mainly from Washington, and that particular in the early stages. The tape [interview] news shows accepted almost unquestioningly American gains and American statements and we did not cite often see I F Stone as an interrogator on the Sunday newspaper question-and-answer programs? No wonder Stone had a way of applying tests of reason to gods, and of comparing one statement with another, that could leave the originals looking a bit unworthy of being unquestioningly believed. But I am not sure that Stone and it is a little far from trenchantly worth doing—as to being forward the after side that is always present in every man but tends to get left behind when everyone else has done up the day's news.

orthodoxy. Fresh lights he was able to shed often gave just other side intellectual respectability.

Murray Simpson, another great American journalist of the past generation, called Stone a "patriotic, someone 'opposed to the old ways' which has abolished every nation but its own"—that is, the force of the threatened present, which requires another conscious consequence: that a requirement of the patriots in such circumstances to have a memory, and, Knight said, "Mr. Stone as you may remember the official lie of last month which is contradicted by the official lie of today." He didn't say it, but it is an ability to detect the incongruities of official truth is all, but the necessity of memory to the reporting of events in an understandable text does raise a point of journalistic practice which is neglected—and frequently misused when it isn't.

Stoner is a great read for "the repressed." Stephen Rosen in *The Washington Post*, published by the Brookings Institution, spoke of reporters who excel at documentary journalism—of whom he called Ray Stoney "a notable example." Documentary research is, from one, time-consuming but enlightening, not at all to be compared with receiving a bulk e-mail envelope that the smaller differences between credible and non-credible research (even trying it out) are that it is one thing to say "I am sure of what you may not be" and another to say "I am sure of what you may not be." It takes it another to be sure of the record and to publish what was said so that the reader can use the words that were spoken, in what context and when, and make up his or her mind about the truth. Stoney is primarily was a reporter who went to the trouble to do that.

Tom Winter of *The New York Times*, in his book *On Press*, called Stoen "one of the most respected of American reporters." He said "Stoen formed early in the microcopic pursuit of the mountains of public documents that are stacked up . . . Hearings, reports, studies, regulations, legislative histories, surveys of all kinds—for years, in *J. F. Stoen's Weekly*, Jay Stoen practiced what he had called from their drawing facts and quotes, contradictions, disclosures of all sorts, conflicts, telling statistics." Such stuff goes untouched by most reporters, and not just in Washington.

It is hard to imagine how Stone managed to read what he did. Outside that period of documents, he managed to find time for books, magazines and a small number of newspapers—when he tore apart in his read and crafted possibly millions into his pockets. A lot of those were useful, because another of his journalistic faculties was to be able to make associations, to rubric an item if it has item. It to convince a point he wanted to make. When he gave up the journal in 1951, in part because of failing eyesight, the circulation had reached an astonishing 70,000. He then settled down to study Greek, language and history, and just last year he published the scholarly work, *The Trials of Socrates* to good reviews. That makes some retirement hobby for a meddling journalist, but, then, Stone was some assailed.



Canada Trust Building in Toronto plans to split subsidiaries



Geddesia a. gambler

ROYAL REVENGE



Andrew in Charlottetown: 'They're fax, they're the new generation'

A CANADIAN TOUR IS AN EFFORT BY SARAH AND ANDREW TO POLISH THEIR POOR IMAGE

On the surface, it was much like 150 other royal visits to Canada since the Second World War. There were the uniforms and curtains, welcome-welcoming speeches and nervous little girls presenting flowers that when Andrew, Duke of York, and his controversial fiancée, Sarah, descended the ramp from a Canadian Armed Forces Boeing 737 in Prince Edward Island last week, Britain's royal-wedding had already failed the 13-day tour in part of an attempt to polish the couple's tarnished image. Although the Yanks have received intense criticism from London's often savage press for sexual behavior and for taking too many vacations, the harshest attacks have been directed at the duchess—dubbed the "Duchess of Dis-Like" by British reporters—for not performing her share of official engagements. But at the welcoming ceremony in St. John's in Charlottetown's Queen's Square, a duchess, at an ornate given dress by Yves St Laurent, and an ardent duke, wearing a double-breasted, charcoal-geometric suit, were models of public-spirited royal decorum. Said first-aid attendant Patricia Rogers: "They're hot, they're the new generation."

Beflex: The prevailing opinion still runs: Buckingham Palace, and the duke's mother, Queen Elizabeth II, privately expressed annoyance last year at the lack of devotion to traditional royal duties by Andrew, 38, and his eldest, red-haired wife, the former Sarah Ferguson, also 33. British newspapers criticized the couple for leaving their 13-month-old daughter, Princess Beatrice, behind when they take long trips. They have also poured to Sarah's subsequent public engagements and

criticized her appearance and dress. In parental response, on the current Canadian visit, the Yanks are scheduled to take part in 50 separate events—including the symbolic adoption of a St. Lawrence River bridge while—before they fly home from Edmonton on July 25.

In the meantime, they will be dogged every step of the way by a British press corps whose reports could strongly influence British public opinion. Said Andrew Morton, a reporter for the mass-circulation London newspaper the Evening Standard: "The honeymoon between Porgie and the press is over, but this time is a better one, and she is trying to kiss and make

up." The duchess, added Ashley Walton of the *London Express*, "is desperate to regain her image." As for Andrew, said Walton, "he's never had a very good image."

Impressed: But most of those in the Charlottetown crowd appeared to be impressed, and several people to whom the duchess spoke said that she told them how much she missed her daughter. George Pym, the London's Liberal member of Parliament who defeated former federal environment minister Thomas McNally in the Prince Edward Island's Hillsborough riding in the Nov. 51 federal election, stood as a park bench for a better view of the royal. Said

Pym: "It's in the newspapers, and they're savvy, and I think people are seeing you can't necessarily be that." Mayor John Brady of Charlottetown described it as "a great day." His wife, Anne, said that the duchess "makes you feel relaxed." But one woman who would not give her name said, "I was talking to friends this morning who said, 'I don't want to be associated with a couple to a person who a few years ago was living with a race-car driver.'"—a reference to Patrick McLarty, a millionaire and former auto-racer with whom Sarah once lived.

The duke and duchess should have ample opportunity to mollify public impressions within the hectic schedule drafted by federal and provincial organizers (page 42). After three days on Prince Edward Island, they were to spend most of this week in Quebec and Ottawa before flying to Saskatchewan on July 29 for five days. In London, close observers of the Royal Family said that prolonged press hostility had led to a concerted effort by Buckingham Palace officials to rehabilitate the reputations of the Yanks. In January, the mass-circulation London weekly newspaper *News of the World* reported that in a poll of 501 adults, the handsome and sometimes mischievous Andrew was picked after Sarah as the *Crown's* second-greatest liability: 25 per cent said that he was guilty of unruly behavior and did not deserve the annual \$300,000 from the tax-supported allowances paid to members of the Royal Family.

Criticism: The reputation of the once-wildly popular duchess has plummeted even further at public opinion polls. Last year, the evasive reticence—who loudly became the darling of the British public after her 1986 marriage to Andrew—received intense criticism when she left the infant Beatrice at home for an weeks while she and Andrew visited Australia. In fact, she has been criticized for carrying out too few official functions, and—more recently—for her failure to dress well or look glamorous. Writing in the glossy British magazine *Style*, style writer Paul Mather in late 1987 criticized Sarah for being "badly dressed, fat and vacant," and even called her "the worst woman alive."

The slump in the Yanks' popularity contrasted sharply with the unflagging public adoration for Andrew's grandmother, Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, who visited Ontario the week before they arrived (page 44). And it also was at odds with the recent dramatic increase in popularity of other members of the Royal Family, including Sarah's close friend Diana, the Princess of Wales (page 42). In January, a poll by the respected Market and Opinion Research International Ltd. showed a rise in the popularity of Queen Elizabeth's sister, Princess Margaret, from 14 to 24, as well as 11 Royal Family members, and the Queen's cousin Princess Michael of Kent, once among the most criticized royals, from 10th to 10th in the *News of the World* survey. Two out of three respondents picked Anne, the Princess Royal, as the hardest-working, and Charles, the Prince of Wales and her husband, as the closest, in the most popular. Now, according to analysts, a determined effort is under way to restore the Yanks to popular favor. At the



A cooling offer to the Duchess of York: 'The honeymoon with Porgie is over'

beginning of this year, Sarah instructed her staff to find her more royal engagements to fulfil.

The critical attacks on Andrew, who is fourth in line to the throne, came after years of popularity for the handsome young prince. Andrew's upbringing followed the traditions of the Royal Family—most included the development of special ties with Canada. Indeed, current word is Canada is his sixth. In 1976, as a boy of 16, he accompanied Queen Elizabeth II to the Montreal Summer Olympics. During the games, he met Sarah Jones, the daughter of a retired army colonel living in Kingston, Ont. When Andrew returned to Canada the following year to study for two terms at Lakefield College, a private boys' school near Peterborough, Ont., he continued to see Jones. In 1978 Andrew attended the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, and, in mid-1983, spent two weeks on a canoe trip in the Northwest Territories with six classmates and teachers from Lakefield.

Impulsive: Andrew's impulsiveness landed him in trouble the following year when he travelled to Los Angeles for a series of official engagements. During a tour of a housing project in the predominantly black Watts district, the prince was handed a paint-splattered, which he promptly turned on a group of important Buckingham Palace staff to pay one photographer \$1,200 for damages to his camera. A Los Angeles Times commentator called it the "most expensive British visit since they landed the White House at the War of 1812." In October, 1982, at the end of his combat service as a helicopter pilot in the Falklands War with Argentina, the Queen's second son became involved in an affair with a 25-year-old waitress from his address, Kathleen (Kate) Stark—and British tabloids began calling him "Katie's King."

Then, in 1985, Andrew began courting Sarah Ferguson, the daughter of Prince Charles' polo manager, May, Baroness Ferguson, when she was working for a London firm of art publishers. In February, 1986, Andrew asked her to marry him. Five months later, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Robert Runcie, announced their wedding at London's Westminster Abbey. Shortly before the ceremony, the Queen named Andrew the 14th Duke of York, bestowing on him a title created in 1382 by King Richard II and most recently held by Andrew's grandfather, who later ruled as George VI.

In July, 1987, the recently married couple met at the height of their popularity in New York, Canada's top planners at Ottawa advised Buckingham Palace about the couple's likes and dislikes. Ryled a palace aide: "No food preferences, no allergies. They will be having a royal reunion." That summer, a 25-day tour of the Northwest Territories from Ottawa to Manitoba, Alberta and to the Northwest Territories.



Sarah at Berlin's Brandenburg Gate after the attack, a search for a missing ring

It was not long before the British press began to criticize the fun-loving Yorks. In August, after returning from Canada, Prince went down-baiting at Scotland and car her husband on the telephone right of her rifle. Sunday Mirror columnist Maxwell Grey wrote that she was sorry that the duchess had hurt herself "while pursuing the innocent British pleasure of murdering a large mammal for sport."

The criticism about last year when Andrew

four months pregnant. Andrew's post-prime-puff of four years before was prime-time, and the pair—especially the duchess—became highly popular with crowds.

In fact, she was the star of the royal road show. In one instance, Sarah appeared with ray American and British ships in her hair and told photographers: "Check out the hair, boys." The same use of informality was evident during an interview at a Los Angeles art school.

The tabloids at Windsor Castle near London were flustered by seeing the handle up. Sarah chatted with actors Jack Nicholson and John Travolta, and Canadian duchess more so enchanted that they put up a barrier reading:

"We love Porgie and What's His Name." When a byproduct showed, "We love you, Porgie," she yelled, "I see you later."

Mark Bell on the duchess's star role in California, a dated with members of the Pinedale team media, who said that her behavior was respectfully rigid. Replied the tabloid Star: "She is a royal, so she should act like one, and

that doesn't mean giggling, hitting the scents of the royal water closets." The Sunday Times failed to get by "grabbing every opportunity to chip away and coquettish respect." It described Andrew as "an over-estimated young man with a carefree grin."

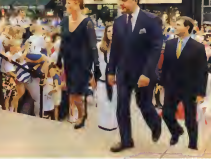
A mass anarchy ceremony erupted last summer after the birth in August of the cou-

ple's first child, Princess Beatrice fifth in line to the throne after her father. Seven weeks later, the duke and duchess flew off on a six-week trip to Australia. The baby, then—was in the car seat of her young, Alison Hawley, at Castlewood House near Windsor. The house is on lots to the Yorks by Jarda's King House and its other own 16 rooms, 51.8-million residents in Berkshire is completed. An aide said London's Sun on May 29:

"The duchess is aware that she is likely to face criticism again for leaving the baby, but she is quite happy that her decision is right." In an interview in Sydney, Andrew had stated that "Beatrice is much better off at home, where things are stable. It would have been possible to bring her here, but it would have made life uncomfortable and disrupted, it would have worked."

But by this, Andrew and Sarah had clearly become the victims of the royal saga as an ongoing soap opera in which there must always be a "bad" character. That role and Evans, was filled successfully by Princess Margaret because of her 20th divorce from Lord Snowdon, then by Anne, because of her alleged rudeness and lack of royal grace, and then by Princess Michael of Kent, who was considered to be arrogant and was disliked by some British because of her father's past association with the Nazis. St. John Evans: "Porgie has become the bad girl because the British press has to have one."

The criticism levelled against the duchess has tended to obscure some of her accomplishments. She is the only female member of the Royal Family to hold a private pilot's licence as well as a special helicopter licence, which she acquired after logging 41 hours of flying time—half the number Andrew had to fly before he qualified as a Royal Navy helicopter pilot. Now, in an effort to be taken more seriously, Sarah has actively sought out additional jobs. This year, she became official patron of Britain's Museums Year, promising to visit the local museums as every town as her royal itinerary. As well, she is president of an organization called Action Research for the Crippled Child and is a patron of a dozen other organizations including London's Tate Gallery Foundation and a group dedicated



Arriving at Confederation Centre with Premier Ghis (foreground) in a mood to ignore

to the treatment of drug addicts. Still, despite Sarah's efforts to win favor with the British public, one close observer of the royal scene said that there was a risk of the duchess becoming as hard-boiled as media critics charge that she may as long come when the public thinks. That prediction appeared to be supported by the duchess herself in a recent television interview. Declared Sarah: "My clothes and what I look like, really that is entirely up to me because, quite frankly, Andrew likes it, and I like it and if one does the dress, well, that's their problem."

But, by week's end in Chadstone, the duchess had returned eagerly into the role of the traditional royal mother. After a city hall reception, she moved among the crowds and dined over a rope barrier in front of a group of senior citizens. "What are these ropes for?" asked the duchess. "I can't believe you're not in it." When she mentioned a 16-year-old boy, Desper Dugan, crying from the heat, she said calmly: "You should be a bit of a bit." The duchess apparently was even in a mood to forgive the Canadian mosquitoes and black flies that had descended on the couple in the Northwest Territories during their 1987 visit. According to one aide of the year, the duchess said that she was grateful to the huge for keeping away reporters covering the visit. Despite the harsh apparent determination to put their best foot forward during the Canadian visit, their uneasy bond with the press was obviously far from healed.

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Comforting Desper Dugan. 10 'You should have a hat'

and Sarah flew to Los Angeles last week to find their presence to fund-raising campaign—one for \$100,000 in help replace books lost in a fire at the central Los Angeles public library and a second for the same amount in bookshelves at three schools. Instead of British airs and comports. The eight-hour movie, *Big House*, was appropriate: the duchess was about

The Queen Mother's popular

additional jobs. This year, she became official patron of Britain's Museums Year, promising to visit the local museums as every town as her royal itinerary. As well, she is president of an organization called Action Research for the Crippled Child and is a patron of a dozen other organizations including London's Tate Gallery Foundation and a group dedicated

RAE CORWELL with DALE BRIDLEY in Regina. ANDREW FERGUSON and DALE BRIDLEY in Montreal. CLAY ALLEN and SARAH ANDREW in Charlottetown and CAROL KENNEDY in London.

THE PROTOCOL OF PAGEANTRY

A ROYAL TOUR'S BATTLE PLAN

Arrangements for the current visit to Canada by Andrew, the Duke of York, and his wife, Sarah, began with an exchange of messages last January between London's Buckingham Palace and a small Canadian government office in St. Hill, Que. At first, the details were sketchy: The Duke and Duchess of York had just accepted Queen Gen. Gen. Jeanne Savard's invitation to visit Ottawa, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan. Now it was time to begin the complicated process of working out all the details of the royal visit. In Ottawa, Harris Boyd, director general of the ceremonial branch of the office of the Secretary of State Gerry Weir, took charge of a 15-member logistics group that for the next six months arranged every detail. In early June, Boyd and his group travelled to each of the provinces that the Yarks would be visiting. The officials conferred with local authorities on drawing up a schedule and ensuring satisfactory hotel accommodations, security

arrangements and menus. Sent Boyd: "Everything has to be better-perfect with the royal. Nothing can be left to chance." The Yarks' July 12-25 visit is the second official tour that they have made of Canada—and their arrival last week brought to life the number of royal travellers who have come to Canada this year. Queen Elizabeth, the 68-year-old Queen Mother, wound up a five-day visit to Ontario just four days before Andrew and Sarah arrived in Prince Edward Island. And Queen Elizabeth's husband, the Duke of Edinburgh made an unofficial visit to Toronto for three days in March returning to Canada for another three days in May for the 75th anniversary of the coronation of United Empire Loyalists in Lewiston, Que.

Regardless of the length of a royal visit, each request requires meticulous organization and intricate negotiations with Buckingham Palace that are sometimes frustrating for the Cana-

Touring (left) and Ontario media co-ordinator Lucy Kent, logistics

in side. Even the issuing of an invitation involves a lengthy bureaucratic process. Last summer, officials from P.R.L. Saskatchewan and Quebec sent a specific invitation from Premier Robert Bourassa—sent formal documents to Weir's office requesting that Andrew and Sarah visit their province. A committee with representatives from Sarah's office, the Prime Minister's Office and other government ministries then reviewed the requests and recommended to Weir that all three be approved. Having secured Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's approval, Weir then wrote to Sarah, who forwarded a formal request to Buckingham Palace last October.

Once an invitation has been extended, it can take up to eight weeks for a reply to arrive. Members of the Royal Family already make their own decisions about which activities they will accept. In June, Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales, turned down an invitation to attend the opening ceremonies for Toronto's new domed stadium. They cited pressing commitments as the reason.

Details. After the plans have been set, officials across the country begin working out details and looking over the thousands of complex arrangements that have to be made. In Ottawa, the federal team under Boyd co-ordinated their efforts with larger groups of provincial representatives who as turn are asked by hundreds of volunteer Ottawa Area community groups. Typically, a Saskatchewan 20 employee of the provincial government were recruited part time to help arrange transportation, hospitality and security for the five-day stay at the royal visitors. As well, seven RCMP officers

were assigned to ensure security arrangements. St. Michael Jackson, chief of protocol for the province. "The single most complex issue in the movement of the royal is ranges from making sure a city is not rapping up a street where the motorcade is going to ensure that people on the way are not stopped by the arrival of the royal couple at each event."

Feasts. Sensitive travel arrangements that would reveal the personal tastes and habits of royalty are not publicly discussed, according to Gilles Fortin, a spokesman for the royal visit. Still, some of the intimate details that have been revealed suggest more about the royals than most of their public actions. While the Queen does not mind extensive travel across Canada's vast territory, she prefers not to drink the bottled mineral water that is sold in Canada. Like Britain, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the Queen drinks English. Midweek, Spring Week—unofficially a Canadian—will take a supply with her wherever she travels.

Not surprisingly, there is reported to be particularly flakiness about food because of her closeness with her weight. Sarah, as the other hand, is known to be less than happy, although she is always in good luck. When Andrew and Sarah dined with P.E.I. Premier Joseph Ghis in Charlottetown's Prince Edward Hotel last week, the other guests ate lobster and beef while Sarah was served salmon and beef. As well, Boyd's office told four opponents in Quebec City that the Yarks do not like dates prepared with wine or liquor but will almost anything else.

Standards. By royal standards, the two organizers consider Anne, the Princess Royal, and her husband, Mark Phillips—they last visited Canada together in 1968—to be unusually well-served. Boyd said that their preference for a small royal suite and little eye-makeup. Other royals are more particular about their rooms. Usually located on the top floors of hotels, royal suites often have a dressing table with a large mirror, a small desk and a four-poster bed. During their trip to Quebec City this week, Andrew and Sarah were to stay at the royal suite at the newly renovated Clarendon Franciscan hotel. The apartment suite includes two bedrooms, a living room and a study room. The couple's 14-member entourage were booked into their own rooms in the hotel, and security personnel from Scotland Yard and the RCMP, as well as others arrived in the visit, were expected to occupy another 30 to 40 rooms.

The size of the entourage that accompanies visiting members of the Royal Family varies widely. The Queen usually travels with a personal



Ottawa girl guides pass out flags, letter-perfect

party of 26, including three personal secretaries, while about 20 people customarily accompany Charles and Diana until 1987. Vancouver Mayor Victor Chapman, the former C.N. star gunner who died later this year, was the Queen's invited guest secretary—the third Canadian ever to have worked at Buckingham Palace. By comparison, Prince Philip was accompanied by a party of only three during his visit to Canada earlier this year, while the

Queen Mother travelled with 18 other people during her recent visit.

Like other seasoned travellers, the royals are not hesitant to refer family members to their favorite hotels. Boyd said that when Princess Margaret, for instance, visited Vancouver for Expo '86, she requested her stay at the Four Seasons Hotel so much that she recommended it to the Queen, who stayed at the same hotel during her 1987 visit with the Commonwealth heads of state.

Protocol. The observance of royal protocol—the rules that dictate correct practice in the presence of royalty—varies for different members of the Royal Family. Protocol is most stringent during visits by the Queen. Only designated officials and members of her personal entourage are allowed to speak directly with the monarch. Canadian officials must communicate with the royal party through a special Canadian secretary, who is appointed by order-in-council as visit co-ordinator for the royal visit.

The Canadian secretary, "The Canadian co-ordinator—who has always been a man, Boyd said, because "Her Majesty finds it's easier to work with males"—was permitted to speak directly to the Queen and works closely with the monarch's three personal secretaries. At times, the co-ordinator is permitted to use an impromptu character. For this year's visit to a petting school at Mulroney's Chateau in Quebec, protocol officials told Esther Leplast, the 30-year-old owner of the school, to address Andrew and Sarah as Poshah. The royal couple speak the language with some proficiency, and "they want to respect the language of the province," she said.

Even the royal send-off requires a great deal of protocol—including in what order the royal entourage boards the plane. At the end of their 13-day visit, Andrew and Sarah will return to London aboard an Air Canada Boeing 767 from Robertson International Airport. Many members of the entourage will be seated in the executive class. The rest, including the royal couple, will occupy the first-class seats at the front of the airplane. According to Boyd, that cuts down the amount of time the couple must wait before take-off. By the time the royal visit comes to an end, thousands of minor details like that will have been dealt with and in some of those areas needed, thanks to the meticulous planning that preceded the visit. Still, the continuing popularity of the Royal Family means in almost certain that the end of its tour will be followed by a new round of planning for the next royal visit.

THESSERA THESERA is Ottawa with DAVID ESSLER in Regina and DAVE BUNNEY in Montreal.





The Princess of Wales in Victoria, 1986: adding new substance to a royal role

SIGNS OF POISE AND POLISH

A GLAMOROUS PRINCESS GROWS UP

Among friends almost anyone else, the world would have been astonished. But when Diana, Princess of Wales, lectured a London conference in May about the dangers of alcohol and drug addiction, she was breaking new ground. The willowy, blond princess, called for compassion and help for addicts, and reminded her audience that "alcohol and drugs do not respect age, sex, class or occupation." For a woman whose media celebrity has been built on little more than beauty and charm, it was a major pronouncement—and it was her true reason. London's *Daily Express* called Diana's speech a "powerful, poised and polished performance," and added, "it proves once and for all that she is more than just a

pretty face to adorn a magazine cover."

As she approaches the eighth anniversary of her wedding to Prince Charles on July 29, Diana, 35, is finally beginning to add substance to her role as the Royal Family's most prominent member. Until just a few months ago, public interest in the princess was largely confined to her taste in clothes, her two young sons—William and Harry—and endless speculation about the state of her marriage to the heir to the British throne. She displayed no talent for speaking in public, and her advisers were sure that she was rarely called on to do so—and thus only to utter one or two ceremonial words. But soon that fell, the princess has gradually widened her activities. She made a successful solo visit to New York City in

February and has delivered two substantial speeches on the dangers of addiction, disease and prostitution. She'll head Britain's deputy editor of Britain's monthly *Mitteilungsblatt*. "It's a sign of maturity—a sign that she is growing into her role."

Addiction: Neither of the two speeches—on last October in the children's aid charity Barnardo's, the other in May in an addiction foundation called Turning Point—was controversial. But for the first time, say veteran royal-watchers, Diana drew attention because of what she said as well as for simply who she is. In October, she visited nurses over the dangers posed to children by homelessness and prostitution, and two months ago—after coaching a speech by the actor and director Richard Attenborough—she spoke of the problem of addiction and how it can strike any family. "Very often it is in the home that the climate for addiction is created," she said. Some observers saw in her speech coded references to problems in her own aristocratic family: her parents divorced when she was 7, and her 25-year-old brother, Viscount Althorp, has started to experimenting with drugs. Said Ian Huxton, editor of *Amnesty Monthly*, another British publication: "She has been tremendously privileged, but her early experience is far broader than that of the Royal Family. She is bringing a fresh perspective to social problems."

Diana's new, more assured manner has not come easily. She was thrust into the glare of publicity by her engagement to Charles when she was only 19 and was married just a few weeks after her 20th birthday. She did not share her husband's taste for rural life and his interest in social issues, and experts on the Royal Family and that their relationship quickly cooled—from fairy-tale romance in a mass assignment. Royal watchers generally agreed that the princess had been neither emotionally nor intellectually prepared for her new life. As well, many members of the British media portrayed her as pompous and uptight, and, for a time, it looked as though she might be eclipsed in popularity by her sister-in-law, the former Sarah Ferguson, the Duchess of York.

Faith: It did not turn out that way. Instead, the duchess ran into trouble of bad publicity while the self-proclaimed arbiter of the British tabloid press rehabilitated the princess. They acted with fear that Diana had become one of the hardest working members of the Royal Family. Last year, Diana carried out 248 official engagements compared with only 155 official events attended by the Duchess of York. And most critics stopped whispering that because Charles and Diana frequently spend long periods apart, their marriage was in trouble. Notes Evans: "The marriage has settled down, and both Charles and Diana are actually out there doing things, so there is less need to focus on their relationship. For the princess, the changes have brought a sense of new release—and, as well, a more confident royal presence."

ANDREW PHILLIPS in London

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SCIENCE

allowing patients to live more comfortably. But Dr. Julie Levy, an oncologist who helped found Quidra Labs, said that Photocure, which gives when it is irradiated with ultraviolet light, has the potential to be used to detect—and thus destroy—small, early tumors. And Dr. Norman Martin, a gastroenterologist at Toronto's Wellesley Hospital who has used photodynamic therapy on more than 20 patients suffering from esophageal tumors during the past two years, called the procedure a new frontier in cancer treatment. Still, Meehan: "It's one of the most exciting developments in our field. It is still in its infancy, but it has great potential."

The synthetic antigens developed at Boston's Biontech Inc. are aimed at strengthening the human immune system. Because cancerous tumors suppress that system, a patient's natural defenses are unable to attack the antibodies to attack cancer cells. Biontech's antigens—a clear liquid made of synthetic sugar compounds—are capable of stimulating antigens naturally developed as cancer develops. Biontech officials said that when injected into mice, the synthetic antigens actually slowed the rate at which lymph nodes where it accumulated cells of the immune system and vigorously attacked them to destroy tumors. In more than 10 recent experiments on mice, researchers of a team of 40 researchers transplanted mouse breast cancer tumors into five groups of rodents. All 10 animals in one group received the antigens, and 50 in a control group did not. Researchers said that after about 21 days, all of the rodents in the control group had died—but tumors in about 90 per cent of the mice immunized with the antigens disappeared.

Officials at Biontech are seeking private funding to proceed with university-sponsored trials on patients who are in remission from solid and ovarian cancers, but whose cancer is likely to recur. At the Costa Cancer Institute in Edmonton and the Tom Baker Cancer Centre in Calgary, the researchers' long-term goal is to develop specific antigens suitable for treating a variety of cancers, including melanoma, lung and breast tumors. Bill, University of Alberta oncologist Michael Longmeyer, who worked for two years on the development of the antigens and who co-edited Biontech's 1995 white paper, Andrew Noyes, said that cancer trials would simply gauge the safety of the substance for human use.

Longmeyer said that he anticipated no adverse side effects from the antigens, adding that there was no guarantee that a substance which works in animals will be effective in combating cancer in humans. "It is very optimistic and excited," and Longmeyer, adding that a decade medical breakthrough "in still years away." Still, the new cancer treatments under development show that scientists are willing to chart uncharted new courses in their efforts to defeat the disease that will kill an estimated 52,500 Canadians this year.

SPACE

A step in time

Millions cheered as man set foot on the moon

That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind. —Astronaut Neil Armstrong

For many centuries, the event still evokes a pang of awe and wonder. But it was 30 years ago—on July 20, 1969, at 10:56 p.m. eastern daylight time—that America's astronaut Neil Armstrong stepped off the ladder of the Eagle, the Apollo 11 space shuttle's lunar module, and became the first man to set foot on the silty surface of the moon. Eagle's mission, while pilot Michael Collins orbited the moon alone in the command ship Columbia, Edw. (Buzz) Aldrin stepped from the Eagle's hatch to join Armstrong while an estimated 600 million television viewers on Earth, 241.5 million miles away, watched. Surveilling the Sea of Tranquility, a vast desolate, barren, with iron-gray, dusty-colored, gravel and dark boulders, Aldrin moved about about the "conspicuous" elevation of the moon's surface. Later, addressing the astronauts by satellite from the White House, President Richard Nixon told them that "because of what you have done, the heavens have become a part of man's world."

It had taken nearly years and \$24 billion to achieve the goal that President John F. Kennedy set in a special case of the moon address to Congress on May 25, 1961. Then, the concern that many Americans expressed was that the Soviet Union, which had put cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin into orbit a month before, would become the first nation to reach the moon in a determined effort to establish the supremacy of U.S. technology. Recently, it was put Americans on the moon by the end of the decade.

Like Kennedy's successor at Dallas only two years after he made his pledge, the moon landing had a monumental and lasting impact on those who witnessed it, sending ripples from that moment into unbroken centuries.

Watching the lunar landing on large outdoor screens, crowds cheered in London's Trafalgar Square, in Toronto's Nathan Phillips Square and at a crowded movie in New York City's Central Park. There was dancing in the streets of Santiago, Chile, and along the Chicago River in Paris. Interlocking balloons about a heavy air battle over the Strait of Gibraltar.



Aldrin's 'magnificent desolation' 241,500 miles from Earth

Israeli-Egyptian border clash, Arab radio stations pressed the achievement. So did Pope Paul VI, although he cautioned against any religiously motivated human interventions about that of God.

A series of ceremonies was scheduled to mark the 50th anniversary of the first moon landing, including a barbecue at the White House for 400 participants at the National Air and Space Administration (NASA) early program. The three panels of honor—Armstrong, SA, now an Ohio-based aviation

consultant, Aldrin, SA, an aerospace executive and author living near Los Angeles, and Collins, a 58-year-old author who lives in Washington, D.C.—have all retired from NASA.

Two decades after the historic event, the promise of the U.S. space program—seriously eroded in the wake of Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins—has waned. Only minutes before the two astronauts left the Eagle, then-Vice President Spiro Agnew predicted that the United States would land a man on Mars by the end of the century. During five further Apollo missions between 1969 and 1972, 18 other astronauts walked the moon. But after that, NASA suffered funding cuts and technological setbacks—culminating in the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger in January 1986, which ended serious NASA.

Since then, NASA has resumed shuttle flights, including the Shuttle Mission, mission in May, which deployed a radio-telemetry probe on a 15-month trip toward Venus. But, despite a 2004 presidential directive to NASA to come up with plans for landing a man on Mars or the moon, the U.S. administration has yet to commit significant funds to such a program.

Instead, the agency is devoting most of its efforts to research and development, particularly manned international space station, which agency officials say they expect to start assembling in space in 1995. The Canadian government has committed \$1 billion to the project, in part for research and construction of an advanced service and repair module for the station. Instead to be fully operational by 1997, the space station could serve as a testing point for missions bound further into the solar system, as well as a laboratory where scientists will be able to study how adaptability in space and observe the Earth's environmental changes.

It is also possible that Americans will once again look to the moon as a source of inspiration for future adventures. In a 1995 report, a study panel for missions bound further into the solar system, as well as a laboratory where scientists will be able to study how adaptability in space and observe the Earth's environmental changes.

In 2004, a lunar base could be fully operational by 2012. And then is widespread optimism among space industry observers that President George Bush may soon order NASA to proceed with plans to establish a colony on the moon in order to pursue an ambitious scientific, geological and physiological research. If that happens, the moon could once again capture the imagination of the U.S. citizens—just as it did on that July 20, 20 years ago.

ANNE STREACK

A giant of the stage

'Oliver must be accounted the greatest'

BY ROBERTSON DAVIES

Following the death of Laurence Olivier at age 83 in his home near London on July 11, Maclean's editor Robertson Davies is writing an appreciation of the English actor's contributions during a career that spanned more than 60 years on the stage, in motion pictures and on television. Davies, best known as a novelist and stageist, also has had a long association with the theatre both as a playwright and a critic and—during the 1930s in England, when Olivier first won wide renown—briefly as an actor and then as assistant to the legendary director Tyrone Guthrie at London's Old Vic Theatre. His assessment:

The past 50 years have been an age of great acting—as great, perhaps as any in the history of the English-speaking theatre. Three giants dominated the stage: John Gielgud, Ralph Richardson and Laurence Olivier, and of these only Gielgud survives, at the age of 85. If, we say, as Byron did, "I am acquainted with no occasional sensuality so delightful as good acting," they gave us that delight in its highest reaches.

Of the three, Olivier must be accounted the greatest because his range was greatest. As Romeo and as Hamlet, he was not in line as Gielgud, because he lacked Gielgud's refinement; as King Lear, he was not in line as Richardson, who made us see that the heroism and the bourgeois life are not incompatible. But as Othello he was finer than either, because the part demanded the flamboyance, the athleticism and the delight in heaven-storming passion which were his strengths.

Nobody ever dared to call him an actor of the old school, but that was precisely what he was, and when the old school in the Great Old School, it cannot be blamed. His Othello was essentially a 19th-century star performance. Othello first, the rest nowhere. His Richard III was delicate and grotesque in a way that no one had strangled since the death of Irving. The previous century's master Shakespearean, Olivier loved what used to be called "a dual role"—Oedipus followed by Mr. Puff in Sheridan's *The Critic* in the same evening; Hotspur in Part I of *Henry IV* followed by the foolish King Shallow in Part II. He loved to act, to impersonate. He could be a mutant bird when occasion demanded, but

what he had best was the assumption of extraordinary personalities, and for wigs, false noses, characteristic walks and all that made the extraordinary actor not necessarily possible but inevitable.

He had no use for intellectual theories of acting and was often denigrated. The Method

There is a story that when a Hollywood actor once heard him about the difficulty he was experiencing in showing some particular emotion of character, Olivier said, "Why don't you just act it, cocky?" And by that he meant: find

the cause of your or the expression or the gesture which will order the feeling you want in your audience, and stop fussing about what you feel yourself; your job is not to find, but to make others find. Tearing yourself apart with emotions is not acting. Acting is not photography; but, acting is an art.

A story is told of Irving in the same effect. Visiting the American tragedian Richard Mansfield in his dressing room after a performance, Irving found the actor dressed in sweat and dripping with lotion. Mansfield had

strapped Irving to his back so much his work took out of him "Well, Dick," said Irving, "if you find a workaholic, all right, why do you do it?" Olivier did not find acting workaholic. My wife, Brenda, who was a student at the Old Vic at the time, remembered his 1931 performance of the cruellest test of himself. On several days there was barely an hour between performances, and in that time Olivier, costumed and made up, grabbed a quick snack and was fresh and ready at the second curtain take of the day. His daily athletic workout and his sleeping less

than eight hours in condition for eight hours of the most exacting work.

He was not a man of distinguished appearance or remarkable physique, and this was one of the many ways in which he resembled David Garrick, the 18th-century actor-manager. He could not be called handsome, and he said that he worked out his characteristics from the outside to the inside, trying varieties of makeup, wigs, false teeth and costume until he got what he wanted. We may take this with a grain of salt, assuming that he found inner character by developing the outer character. But he was professionally a technical actor and, in that respect, a thorough professional who could play his part with precisely the same effect whether he was fit, or distressed, or he frequently was, for his private life was tumultuous. He owed it to his audience to be at the top of his form whenever he appeared, and he delivered the goods. That is what being a professional means, and all the three great actors of his era were professionals in that respect.

It was common and of him, for he had his share of critical distortion, that he looked perfect and those who saw his superb *Antony and Cleopatra* Uncle Maya knew how false that was not all the tragedy in the play was. Vasey's. He could evoke pity even for a character of terrible egoism, like Shakespeare's Coriolanus, or the stout *Tom Arden*. One of his previous pathetic roles was that of Arthur Rice in John Osborne's *The Entertainer*, it was the pathos of the faded comedian. He had the distinguished mark of the truly great player—a mark to be seen also in Gielgud and Richardson—for he was great in both comedy and tragedy, and could mingle both with lightning swiftness.

Spectators who saw him in his greatest roles sometimes assumed that he must be a man of great intellect, but that is not a necessary characteristic of the great actor. His autobiography (*Confessions of an Actor*) in 1962 was an experiment in another art form from which he should have been dissuaded, but which could divert him from anything he had made up his mind to do. The story of his experience as the Founding Director of Britain's National Theatre, as we read it in Peter Hall's *Daughters*, is a sad and enlightening agonizing and occasional delirious, except when on the stage, he was not a good colleague. But of his splendor as a great actor there can be no shadow of doubt.

Doves his art remains to us in the films he made. They range from the triumphs of *Henry V* and *Richard III* to his embarrassing appearance in the 1960 remake of *The Jazz Singer*, and at their best they give us a part of what made him one of the two or three greatest actors in the history of the English-speaking theatre. It was his amazing quality, his extraordinary ability to seize upon an audience and tell the play's destiny in his own upsurge, that the camera could not wholly capture. To have seen him was a great experience, and to see his shadow on the screen is never more than a second best.

Peace to his ashes. C



Olivier with Vivien Leigh in *Wuthering Heights* (1939): extraordinary



Hamlet, 1948 Marathon Man, 1976 King Lear, 1983

THE MANY FACES OF AN ACTOR

Laurence Olivier made his stage debut at age 9 in Britain in a school production of *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar* and became a professional actor in 1925. Key roles in 1947, made three films of *Brigitte* in 1948, he was *Anthony and Cleopatra* in 1949 (*Henry V*), 1949 (*Hamlet*) and 1976 (*Antony and Cleopatra*). He played 121 stage roles in 57 films and 15 TV dramas, often doubling as director. He was founding director of Britain's National Theatre, 1962 to 1975. Other films: *Pygmalion*.

1930-1931: *Private Lives*, Victor Pryor, London and New York
1932: *Romeo and Juliet*, alternating as Romeo and Mercutio, London (New York 1940)

1938: *Wuthering Heights* (film)
1944: *Henry V* (film); Henry and director
1946: *King Lear*, Lear, director
1948: *Hamlet* (film); Hamlet, director
1949: *Julius Caesar*, Caesar, director
1950: *Richard III* (film); Richard, director
1951-1952: *The Entertainer*, Arthur Rice, London and New York (film 1960)
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B A I L E Y S

WHO SAID YOU WON'T ENJOY THE ICE AGE?



BAILEYS. THE CREAM.